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1918

CROP BULLETIN No. 97

REPORT *on* CROPS LIVE STOCK, *Etc.*

ISSUED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND IMMIGRATION
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

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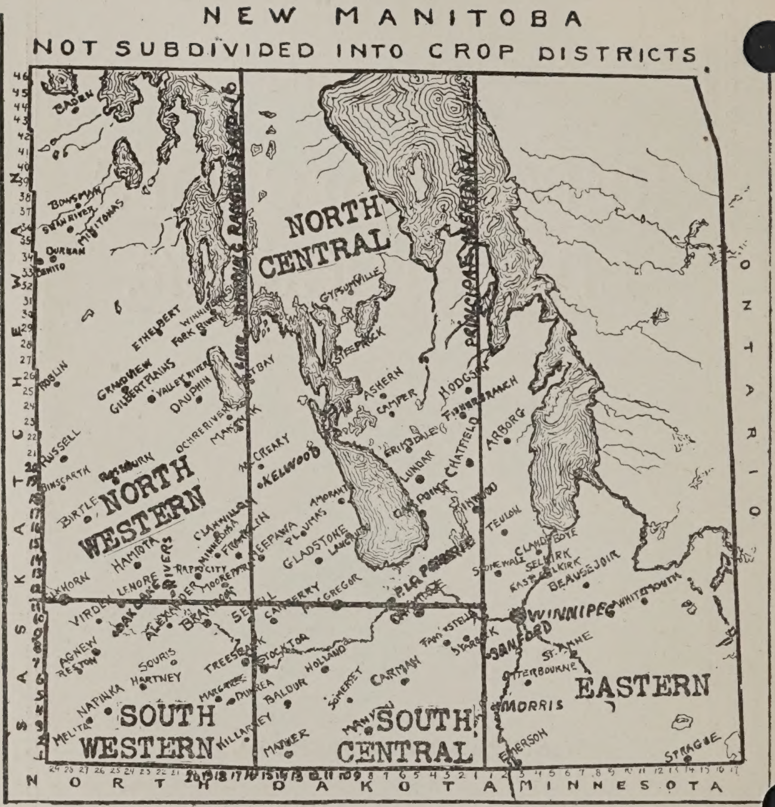
WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 31st, 1918

Summarized from returns received directly from over seventeen thousand Farmers and a Staff of Crop Correspondents of the Department, resident in every district of the Province.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MANITOBA



Map of the settled portion of Manitoba, indicating the way in which the province is divided for crop reporting purposes. See pages 3 and 4 as to the boundaries of the Districts.

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METHOD OF GATHERING STATISTICS FOR THIS REPORT

The statistics published in this report, in so far as the year 1918 is concerned, were obtained by the three following methods:

First—In June, 1918, the Dominion Census and Statistics Office and the Manitoba Department of Agriculture co-operated in a plan to obtain figures representing acreages sown and live stock upon the farms of Manitoba. Cards containing questions upon these matters were circulated through the schools. These were filled in by farmers and returned for compilation. Each farmer reported upon his own operations only. In this way, it is believed, accurate figures have been received for that proportion of the farmers who reported.

The Dominion Census of 1916 places the number of farms in Manitoba at 46,623, and this number was used as a basis for calculation. The number of farmers who actually reported upon this season's acreage was 17,808, which is a little less than two-fifths of the number shown in the 1916 census. In making the computation, it was assumed that the crops of farmers who did not report would average equally with those who did report, and that the number of farmers in Manitoba in 1918 would be approximately the same as those shown by the Census figures in 1916.

Second—In December a questionaire as to yields per acre, areas prepared for crop, scales of wages paid, and various other matters, was sent by this Department to a corps of crop correspondents, one selected to report for each township. The results obtained in relation to yield of all the principal crops were compared with those received by the Dominion Government through another set of correspondents. The returns as to yields are, therefore, considered to be very nearly accurate and are mutually accepted by the Dominion Census and Statistics Office and this Department. (Dominion Government table on page 31).

Third—In a few matters upon which neither of the above methods could be satisfactorily used, other means have been employed to gather the information published.

Districts

For crop reporting purposes the province is divided into five districts as follows:

All east of the Principal Meridian (which runs 12 miles west of Winnipeg) constitutes the Eastern District. The remainder of the Province is divided into South Central, South Western, North Central and North Western Districts by two straight lines, one running westward from the Principal Meridian between townships 11 and 12, cutting through Portage la Prairie and Elkhorn, the other running north and south across the Province between ranges 15 and 16, cutting the village of Holmfield, passing just east of Camp Hughes, west of Neepawa, along the eastern edge of the Riding Mountains and just east of Lake Dauphin. Reference to the map on page 2 will show the five divisions.

Cups won by Manitoba at the International Soil Products Exhibition at Kansas City, Mo., in October, 1918

CROP BULLETIN No. 97

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

THE SEASONAL CONDITIONS

The spring of 1918 opened early. During the ten days from March 15th to March 25th, practically all the snow vanished, and wheat seeding was generally begun by April 5th. The conditions of soil and weather during April were favorable to the sowing of a large amount of wheat, and, even in spite of the shortage of farm labor caused by the war, the amount of wheat planted showed an increase over the year before.

The opening of May was very warm, but later in the month the weather turned colder with some night frosts. During practically all of May and on into June the winds were very strong, and the damage done by the spring drifting of soil was unprecedented in the history of Manitoba. By the middle of May it had become evident that the growth from the original seeding in many fields would be greatly damaged or entirely lost, and re-seeding had begun in some of these wind-swept areas. In all that portion of Manitoba west of Portage la Prairie and as far north as the Riding Mountains there were some strips of land that required re-seeding. This was much more pronounced in the sandier soils and was most general in the South-Western and South Central districts. In the more eastern and northern parts of Manitoba, the damage by wind was comparatively light.

During May and the first half of June there was a general shortage of rainfall, which was very serious in all the western half of Manitoba, but not so pronounced farther eastward. The latter part of June was characterized by local rainfalls, and these continued throughout July and August, effecting a phenomenal improvement in the condition of the grain crops in all parts of the Province. As a whole, the rainfall of 1918 was very scant.

Though there were a few small local dashes of hail during the growing season, the percentage of hailed crops was very small.

The grain harvest began about August 18th in the southern part of Manitoba, but farther northward this operation was not general until the close of that month.

Favorable autumn weather permitted the operations of harvesting, threshing and fall cultivation to be carried forward in a very satisfactory manner, and plowing was continued until rather a later date than usual.

WEATHER RECORD FOR YEAR 1918

Compiled by the Dept. of Physics, Man. Agricultural College.

Temperatures (Fahrenheit)

Month	1875 to 1915 Average Deg.	1918 Average Deg.	Maxm. Deg.	Date	Minm. Deg.	Date
Jan.	–2.6	–7.5	21	4th	–45	26th
Feb.	–1.2	–2.4	46	24th	–37	4th
March	14.6	27.1	57	26th & 31st	–17	6th
April	38.6	40.8	80	21st	–2	3rd
May	51.	46.2	81	31st	12	12th
June	62.1	58.4	95	11th	34	14th
July	68.5	61.1	89	21st	37	6th
Aug.	62.9	63	93	4th	38	7th
Sept.	53.8	48	76	28th	23	29th
Oct.	41.3	43	71.3	11th	15	25th
Nov.	21.4	30.2	55	6th & 7th	4	30th
Dec.	7	10.8	38	9th	–29	31st

Precipitation in Inches

(As recorded at Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg)
(Snow estimated on basis of ten inches equal to one inch of rainfall)

Month	1916 Inch	1917 Inch	1918 Inch	1875 to 1915 Average Inch
Jan.	3.1	.64	1.15	.96
Feb.	.7	.16	.24	.7
March	2.0	.26	.78	1.25
April	.76	.48	1.45	1.51
May	2.87	.02	.84	1.91
June	3.68	1.58	3.49	3.62
July	4.34	2.20	1.91	3.33
Aug.	1.54	2.19	2.82	2.04
Sept.	2.02	1.25	.54	1.93
Oct.	4.79	2.44	.86	1.27
Nov.	.11	.22	1.22	1.16
Dec.	1.64	.94	.64	.74
Total	27.55	12.38	15.94	20.42

Sunshine

(As compiled by Department of Physics, Manitoba Agricultural College)

Month	Hours Normal	Hours 1918	Hours Possible	Per Cent. of Possible
Jan.	111	85.5	267.8	31.92
Feb.	137	97.75	283.1	34.53
March	182	149.75	369.5	40.53
April	204	184.5	414.0	44.56
May	255	148.25	478.5	30.98
June	257	199.25	489.2	40.73
July	280	201.5	492	40.95
Aug.	257	225	447	50.33
Sept.	176	186.5	378.1	49.33
Oct.	127	150.5	332.7	45.24
Nov.	94	69.25	271.7	25.48
Dec.	82	64.0	253.1	25.28
Total	2162	1761.75	4476.7	39.35

THE FIELD CROPS

In different ways the weather peculiarities of 1918 affected the field crops adversely. The production of fodder was much less than normal, owing to the windy, dry weather of early summer. Rust damaged some fields, and in spots the grade of the grain was lowered by fall frosts. Generally, however, the quality of grain produced has been high, and the prices have been very remunerative.

Summer fallows, on the whole, have been well worked, and the amount of land prepared for crop in 1919 is larger than usual.

Wheat—The variation in reports upon the wheat crop has been very great. Some correspondents reporting for the areas of lighter soils, where the summer drouth was most severe, report over 25% of the wheat of their township as not having been worth harvesting, and the yield of the balance of the fields in these places, of course, has been very low. Many fields originally sown to wheat were re-seeded to oats and barley in late May and early June. On the other hand, there are several other townships where the wheat yields are reported to have averaged well up over 25 bushels to the acre, and the provincial average of 16.5 bushels per acre this year compares with an average yield of ten years previous of 17.4 bushels. The quality of the grain produced was generally satisfactory, both from the milling and seeding standpoint.

Oats—Though a few townships report very heavy yields of oats, the crop generally was light both as to grain and straw, but especially as to the latter. Happily, during this season when oats for seeding purposes are being so keenly sought and purchased at a premium price by the Dominion Government, this Province has at least some surplus of such seed for sale. This year's average of 32.1 bushels per acre compares with a ten years' average of 37.5 bushels per acre.

Barley—This crop was reported to yield as high as 50 bushels in quite a number of townships, but the general average for the province was less than usual.

Flax—The acreage sown to flax was comparatively large. In a few places heavy crops were gathered, but the average for the province was less per acre than in former years.

Rye—Last winter was unusually trying on winter rye, and a portion of the crop was lost from winter killing, and was replaced by spring sown grains. In spite of this fact, however, a large increase both in fall and spring rye is shown in the acreage standing under crop. Four years ago (in 1914), only 10,936 acres were reported as being sown to rye; this year 240,469 acres. The yield this year was below the normal.

Peas—A total of 3,235 acres sown to this crop shows it to be a negligable factor in our production.

Potatoes—The year 1918 was a good one for potato growing, both as to quality of tubers produced and yield. The average crop for ten years previous has been 156 bushels per acre, which compares with 165 bushels in 1918.

Roots—Scarcity of help caused an almost entire abandonment of root crop growing.

Grasses and Hay Crops—These were very short during the first half of the season, and the hay cut was about the lightest in the history of Manitoba. Later in the season the pastures freshened very satisfactorily, but the fodder production of 1918, both as to hay and straw, was very much below the average.

Fodder Corn—The acreage sown to fodder corn was much below the average, mainly because of help shortage, and the yield was not heavy.

LIVE STOCK

Horses.—The situation in horses is about normal. Our surplus of commercial horses has found a ready market in Saskatchewan, and we look forward to a greater demand in this market as well as a further market in British Columbia, due to the renewed activities in the lumber business following the cessation of war. The demand of these provinces, together with our own requirements, guarantees the market in a measure.

Absence of epidemics has been marked this past year.

Cattle.—High prices have prevailed during the year for good quality cattle, while inferior and thin cattle suffered a comparatively depressed market during the fall rush. There was, for many reasons, a larger percentage of the latter class this year than during previous years, one cause for this being the shortage of feed in the dry districts. Again, many producers did not retain their sheaf oats for fodder, but threshed and sold them, and in many cases the vacant lands adjoining the producer have been brought under cultivation; thus neither winter nor summer feed have been available from this source.

Unfortunately, too many of the cattle coming to market during the past year have shown inferior breeding. The alarming loss annually due to this fact can-not be estimated, and every possible effort should be made, by using better bulls, to improve the average quality of our market cattle.

During the year a few Manitoba farmers have been feeding good grade steers for short periods with much profit, and there seems to be much promise in this branch of industry.

Sheep.—The sheep population of Manitoba is increasing. Breeding ewes have been purchased this year by several of the members of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs. The effect of this will be that sheep will be raised in sections of the province where previously the industry was practically unknown. In addition to this, at least fifteen thousand breeding ewes have been brought in from Alberta this fall. Good sires have been brought in in limited numbers.

Swine.—The campaign for a greater production of bacon one year ago caused many farmers to pay much more attention to the hog industry than otherwise would have been the case. The high price of all kinds of feeds, however, had a counterbalancing effect.

PRICES AT UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE

Classification—	Average price for 1918 per cwt.	Classification—	Average price for 1918 per cwt.
Cattle.		Cows, good	8.96
Steers, heavy, finished	$12.95	“ common	7.23
Steers, good	12.47	Bulls, good	8.48
1000-1200 lbs. common	10.27	“ common	7.04
Steers, good	11.24	Canners and Cutters	5.21
700-1000 lbs., common	9.32	Oxen	7.85
Heifers, good	10.47	Calves, veal	10.02
“ fair	9.14	Calves, grass	$ 6.70
“ common	7.82	Stockers, good	8.29

Stockers. 450 800 lbs., fair	7.20
Feeders, good	9.92
800-1000 lbs., fair	7.92
Hogs.	
Hogs, Selects	18.59
" heavies	15.64
" Lights	16.30

Hogs, Sows	15.10
" Stags	12.38
Sheep.	
Lambs, good	15.48
" common	12.50
Sheep, heavy	....
" light	12.98
" common	10.60

DAIRYING

The spring opened earlier than usual; then cold, backward weather prevailed for several weeks; consequently, there was no pasture available until about June 1st. The shortage of farm labor and the unusually high price of grain made its feeding to dairy stock almost prohibitive, or at least greatly reduced the quantities given, but in spite of all these disadvantages the dairy industry has made an excellent showing.

Looking over the whole field of our dairy interests in Manitoba, we can safely say that we have registered good progress in production and quality of products.

More creamery butter was produced than in 1917: almost one million pounds more, showing the very substantial increase of 12.30%. This increased production of creamery butter, combined with the increased price, amounted to $904,912.34 over the preceding year, and the total increased value for all dairy products over 1917 amounted to over two million dollars. It is most encouraging to report this substantial progress, especially under the most trying conditions, naturally, ever experienced by the dairymen of Manitoba. This increase is not confined to any particular part of the Province, but is general throughout the southern as well as the northern part.

During 1918 a few of the Manitoba creamery buttermakers exhibited butter at Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Regina, Toronto, Ottawa and London, Ont., and they were successful in winning 57 prizes, made up of 3 championships, 2 reserve championships, 12 firsts, 9 seconds, 10 thirds, 5 fourths, 7 fifths, 8 sixths, and 1 seventh.

One hundred and seventy-five carloads of creamery butter have been exported from the province during the year. This represents 70,000 packages, or 3,920,000 pounds, valued at $1,764,000. A government grade certificate was issued for each car.

The following table gives the quantities, average prices and values of milk and milk products produced during the year 1918:

	1918		
Product	Pounds	Price, Cts.	Total Value
Creamery Butter	8,450,132	45.0	$3,802,559.40
*Dairy Butter	9,703,337	37	3,590,234.69
Cheese	973,612	21.8	212,247.41
Total	19,127,081		$7,605,041.50
* Milk	147,787,040	2	2,955,740.80
*Sweet Cream in lbs. Butterfat	2,315,832	53	1,227,390.96
			$11,788,173.26

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*The figures respecting Dairy Butter, Milk and Sweet Cream are compiled this year on a new basis for this province. In previous bulletins of this series estimates published have considered only the quantities of these products marketed. This year the estimate covers the total quantities consumed or marketed in the forms indicated.

WOOL

The wool production of 1918 might be approximated at 450,000 pounds. For co-operative selling, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture assembled and handled 361,585 pounds, worth over $200,000. The following statement shows the quantity of each grade sold:

Grades	Lbs.	Per cent. of grades
Fine Combing	9,127	2.523
Fine Clothing	26,897	7.5
Fine Medium Clothing	36,974	9.45
Medium Combing	60,423	16.7
Low Medium Combing	69,713	19.6
Low Combing	23,755	6.7
Medium Clothing	59,453	16.5
Fine Medium Combing	29,575	8.25
Coarse	13,762	4.00
Seedy	3,703	1.02
Cotts, Locks and Pieces	3,319	.95
Black	8,299	2.28
Kempy, Dead, Mohair	978	.27
Rejects (sisal)	4,382	1.25
Tags	11,225	3.15

POULTRY

In the June questionaire of the Department farmers were asked to report the number of hens, turkeys, geese and ducks, and the totals arrived at were:

Hens	2,122,928	Geese	51,103
Turkeys	128,440	Ducks	51,552

Eggs—On the basis of the above figures, we estimate that the egg production of Manitoba should approximate 7,000,000 dozens, worth at least $1,750,000.

Poultry for Killing—The value of poultry for killing, in addition to maintaining the present size of flocks, may conservatively be estimated as follows:—

Turkeys	$175,000
Chickens	500,000
Geese	60,000
Ducks	30,000
Total	$765,000

Prices for eggs and dressed poultry have been phenomenally high all year, but a counter-balancing fact has been the high price of poultry feed.

A noteworthy feature of the poultry situation has been the fact that chicken production has been considerably greater this year than last. Also the high prices for other classes of meats seem to have induced a greater consumption, relatively, of poultry on the farms.

The demand for pure bred poultry for breeding purposes has been much more active than usual all year, autumn demand for pure bred cockerels being especially keen. Earlier in the year there was a very brisk enquiry for breeding geese and ducks. Another noticeable factor is the interest manifested in incubators.

Though there is a decidedly growing recognition of the fact that poultry diseases must constantly be guarded against, the seasonal conditions were favorable in many ways. The summer weather favored the raising of chicks, and the closing months of the year were so mild as to have a decidedly stimulating effect on egg production. Both pullets and old hens began early winter laying more promptly than in other years.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The Horticultural Department of Manitoba Agricultural College has prepared the following statement:

"The season that has just closed has, for the greater part of the province, been a satisfactory one to those engaged in horticulture. The rainfall has been fairly well distributed throughout the growing season, with the result that fruits and vegetables matured in good season and gave very satisfactory returns from the standpoint of yield. In the eastern part of the province the yield of vegetables per acre was particularly large and of very superior quality. In the early part of the season, considerable encouragement was given to the greater production movement, with the result that a large acreage was devoted to the production of vegetables, and the total yield was considerably augmented over the yield of previous years.

"The acreage devoted to the production of potatoes was large and the yield was very satisfactory throughout. The potatoes grown, too, were of very fair quality. Undoubtedly, quantities of Manitoba grown potatoes will find their way to various points in the United States where they will be utilized as seed stock.

"The quality of Manitoba grown vegetables and potatoes was very clearly demonstrated at the Soil Products Exhibit of the Dry Farming Congress at Kansas City, Mo., of October 16th to 26th, 1918. The exhibit of Manitoba grown vegetables was placed along with an exhibit of Manitoba's products put on by the Provincial Government. The province was successful in securing first place in the competition open to provincial or state exhibits of vegetables, and also had the best exhibit put on by any agricultural or horticultural society or club. The province also made extensive winnings in the open competitive classes. The quality of Manitoba potatoes and other vegetables shown was much superior to those from any other state or province. This exhibit will undoubtedly do good in creating a demand throughout the United States for Manitoba grown products.

"Steps have been taken to get the potato-growing industry of the province on a much better basis by the reduction and standardization of varieties, and by the use of improved seed stocks. Some progress has been made along this line by growing a quantity of improved seed potatoes on the provincial demonstration farms. The varieties grown are the Early Ohio and the Wee McGregor. Owing to the prevalence of heritable diseases in potato seed stock, greater care will have to be taken in the selection of potato stock for seed, as is being done in some of the eastern provinces. The diseases most in evidence in potatoes are Leaf Curl, Leaf Mosaic, Fusarium Wilt, Rhizictonia, Black Leg and Early Blight. Common Scab is also in evidence to a certain extent on the tubers grown in certain localities.

"The Colorado potato beetle was abundantly in evidence on potatoes that were not properly sprayed, and the black blister beetle also did some damage to the potato crop.

"The onion and cabbage maggots were fairly prevalent and destructive in gardens this past year. The cabbage maggot, which heretofore has not been much in evidence, did considerable damage to late sown cabbage in gardens in the vicinity of Winnipeg. Flea beetles and other leaf-eating beetles did some damage to garden crops early in the season. The currant worm was fairly abundant on currants and gooseberries. The timely application of a solution of hellabore is effective in bringing these pests under control.

"Some experimental work was carried on to determine the effectiveness of certain little known arsenicals as compared with Paris green. Those experimented with were lead arsenate and a number of forms of calcium arsenite, and calcium arsenate. These last named are cheaper and were this year quite as effective as Paris green.

"For sucking insects, such as aphids or plant lice, nothing has given better results than a solution of nicotine sulphate."

HONEY

The honey crop of 1918 averaged 64 lbs. per hive, making in all 944,104 lbs. of honey produced in Manitoba. This year 180 beginners started as bee-keepers. Manitoba now has 921 apiarists, keeping approximately 14,736 colonies. Manitoba bee-keepers received from 25 to 35 cents per pound for their honey in 1918.

LABOR AND WAGES

Farm workers have been very scarce all year, and wages have been unprecedentedly high. Gathering of the harvest was helped considerably by gangs of town dwellers who were organized and taken out to the fields for stooking purposes.

AVERAGE YIELD FOR TEN PREVIOUS YEARS (1908-1917)

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
17.4 bus. per acre	37.5 bus. per acre	26.6 bus. per acre	11.3 bus. per acre

GRAIN CROPS

	1918			1917		
Crop	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average (Bushels)	Total Yield (Bushels)	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average (Bushels)	Total Yield (Bushels)
Wheat	2,917,384	16.5	48,142,062	2,853,362	14.9	42,689,061
Oats	1,694,072	32.1	54,473,483	2,230,005	28.4	63,372,832
Barley	1,093,129	25.5	27,963,390	1,270,724	20.4	26,014,948
Flax	106,635	10.2	1,090,994	63,605	8.6	552,309
Rye (Fall)	114,139	16.2	1,855,294	54,747	15.8	866,845
Rye (Spring)	124,780	16.6	2,080,398	25,866	16.6	429,472
	6,050139			6499309		

*To be absolutely correct, the decimal fractions indicating averages should be extended in all these tables, but this would be impracticable.

6,050,139

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9910
12340
6,565,539

WHEAT—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) On Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	653,234	653,234	19.7	12,868,709
South Western	794,807	731,223	9.2	6,727,251
North Central	356,302	356,302	19.3	6,876,628
South Central	773,323	773,323	16.6	12,837,161
Eastern	403,302	403,302	21.9	8,832,313
	2,980,968	2,917,384	16.5	48,142,062

OATS—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) On Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	599,901	599,901	34.6	20,756,574
South Western	416,077	395,255	18.	7,114,590
North Central	224,988	224,988	35.5	7,987,074
South Central	405,664	405,664	38.4	15,577,497
Eastern	68,264	68,264	44.5	3,037,748
	1,714,894	1,694,072	32.1	54,473,483

BARLEY—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) On Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	242,412	242,412	25.8	6,254,229
South Western	245,905	236,069	15.	3,541,035
North Central	132,140	132,140	29.3	3,871,702
South Central	291,471	291,471	28.6	8,336,070
Eastern	191,037	191,037	31.2	5,960,354
	1,102,965	1,093,129	25.5	27,963,390

FLAX—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) On Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	11,871	11,871	9.2	109,213
South Western	22,136	20,810	7.5	156,075
North Central	9,694	9,694	7.6	73,674
South Central	28,772	28,772	12.2	351,018
Eastern	35,488	35,488	11.3	401,014
	107,961	106,635	10.2	1,090,994

FALL RYE—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) On Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	10,377	10,377	22.2	230,369
South Western	22,088	21,208	10.4	220,563
North Central	2,808	2,808	12.1	33,976
South Central	60,529	60,529	16.1	974,516
Eastern	19,217	19,217	20.6	395,870
	115,019	114,139	16.2	1,855,294

SPRING RYE—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) On Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	10,655	10,655	18.2	193,921
South Western	33,579	32,909	11.8	388,326
North Central	30,169	30,169	18.	543,042
South Central	45,329	45,329	18.8	852,185
Eastern	5,718	5,718	18.	102,924
	125,450	124,780	16.6	2,080,398

POTATOES—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average Yield (Bushels)	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	7,865	159	1,250,535
South Western	4,329	135	584,415
North Central	5,880	170	999,600
South Central	5,754	177	1,018,458
Eastern	21,172	169	3,578,068
Total	45,000	165	7,431,076

ROOTS—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Areas in Crop (Acres)	Average Yield (Bushels)	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	2,303	186	428,358
South Western	950	120	114,000
North Central	1,516	133	201,628
South Central	1,137	153	173,961
Eastern	4,004	205	820,820
Total	9,910	175	1,738,767

FODDER CORN—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average Yield (Tons)	Total Yield (Tons)
North Western	1,137	3.7	4,206
South Western	3,466	4.4	15,250
North Central	1,750	3.2	5,600
South Central	3,283	6.	19,698
Eastern	2,704	4.6	12,438
Total	12,340	4.6	57,192

YIELDS PER ACRE OF GRASS, CLOVER, AND ALFALFA—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Brome Tons	Timothy Tons	Rye Grass Tons	Clover Tons	Alfalfa Tons
North Western	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7
South Western	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5
North Central	1.4	1.3	1.4	.9	1.4
South Central	1.3	1.	1.2	.9	1.6
Eastern	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.	2.

LIVE STOCK—According to Crop Reporting Districts

(June Estimate)

District	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
North Western	105,467	206,332	19,782	65,485
South Western	76,847	115,176	21,293	47,496
North Central	53,619	112,363	21,364	41,651
South Central	80,920	135,759	33,580	63,912
Eastern	67,919	177,269	40,763	66,052
Total	384,772	746,899	136,782	284,596

HORSES—Divided into Classes

(June Estimate)

District	Stallions	Mares	Geldings	Colts and Fillies	All Horses
North Western	411	44,699	40,758	19,599	105,467
South Western	300	32,987	28,910	14,650	76,847
North Central	209	22,789	21,990	8,631	53,619
South Central	315	34,884	32,231	13,490	80,920
Eastern	265	28,828	27,770	11,056	67,919
Total	1,500	164,187	151,659	67,426	384,772

CATTLE—Divided into Classes

(June Estimate)

Bulls	Milch Cows	Calves	Steers	Other Horned Cattle	All Cattle
34,271	225,659	172,171	77,348	237,450	746,899

DAIRY BUTTER—According to Crop Reporting Districts

(This represents quantity produced, not quantity marketed)

District	Pounds	Average Price	Value
North Western	2,159,675	37	$ 799,079.75
South Western	1,312,231	37	485,525.47
North Central	1,846,549	37	683,223.13
South Central	1,617,058	37	598,311.46
Eastern	2,767,824	37	1,024,094.88
Total	9,703,337		$3,590,234.69

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Showing Growth of Co-operative Wool Sales

	1915 lbs.	1916 lbs.	1917 lbs.	1918 lbs
Amount of wool sold co-operatively	69,000	154,000	168,048	361,585
Value of wool sold co-operatively	$17,422.50	$46,910.13	$97,298.18	$211,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIVE STOCK PASSING THROUGH THE UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE

Receipts

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	East	U.S.	Total
Cattle—						
1917	112,554	137,357	33,622	3,118	......	286,651
1918	105,195	166,856	46,961	1,181	14	320,207
Hogs—						
1917	102,619	158,690	109,360	1,499	......	372,168
1918	123,584	177,643	60,962	486	......	362,675
Sheep—						
1917	14,119	7,207	1,702	547	......	23,575
1918	22,094	10,719	5,361	588	......	38,762
Horses—						
1917	1,685	484	162	10,960	283	13,574
1918	1,314	370	117	5,983	167	7,951

Disposition

	Local	East	West	South to U.S.	Total
Cattle—					
1917	113,871	83,258	37,877	52,013	287,019
1918	119,461	78,607	44,449	77,459	318,976
Hogs—					
1917	172,933	187,504	5,467	6,122	372,026
1918	260,591	86,538	11,485	3,697	362,311
Sheep—					
1917	15,361	1,193	4,127	2,806	23,487
1918	30,315	662	6,160	1,730	38,867
Horses—					
1917	499	485	12,577	2	13,563
1918	447	405	7,110	....	7,962

Disposition of Stockers and Feeders

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	East	South	Total
1916	9,550	11,939	7,757	302	21,124	50,672
1917	14,372	12,720	9,231	17,096	20,495	73,914
1918	25,454	13,225	3,279	15,647	44,047	101,652

POULTRY OWNED—According to Crop Reporting Districts

(June Estimate)

District	Turkeys	Hens	Geese	Ducks
North Western	23,134	522,940	12,317	12,465
South Western	27,120	361,607	5,053	12,328
North Central	16,890	320,131	7,426	7,240
South Central	29,384	459,609	11,940	9,685
Eastern	31,912	458,641	14,367	9,834
Total	128,440	2,122,928	51,103	51,552

DAMAGE BY HAIL

District	Crop Totally Destroyed (Acres)	Crop Partially Destroyed (Acres)
North Western	18,900	21,000
South Western	12,300	38,400
North Central	....	400
South Central	2,400	11,200
Eastern	100	2,000
Total	33,700	73,000

LAND PREPARED FOR CROP OF 1919

District	Breaking (Acres)	Summer Fallow (Acres)	Fall Ploughing (Acres)
North Western	46,400	262,500	297,300
South Western	19,650	471,300	289,000
North Central	34,200	126,300	340,000
South Central	40,000	288,000	588,800
Eastern	42,150	327,000	319,700
Total	182,400	1,475,100	1,834,800

FARM HELP AND WAGES—Males

District	Employed During Summer	Average Wages per Month, Summer	Employed During Harvest and Fall	Average Wages per Month, Fall
North Western	4,400	$54.70	7,500	$73.30
South Western	3,100	57.80	5,700	74.00
North Central	2,000	53.00	4,500	65.00
South Central	3,300	51.70	6,500	71.00
Eastern	4,300	51.00	7,200	70.00
Total	17,100		31,400	

FARM HELP AND WAGES—Domestics

District	Number Employed	Average Wages
North Western	1,400	25.00
South Western	930	27.00
North Central	1,050	27.25
South Central	1,440	25.50
Eastern	1,240	25.00
Total	6,060	

MISCELLANEOUS

District	Value of Buildings Erected	Price Cultivated Land, Acre	Price Wild Land, Acre
North Western	$1,218,000	$30.70	$16.80
South Western	450,000	30.70	15.00
North Central	693,000	29.20	15.50
South Central	1,062,000	34.10	19.50
Eastern	721,000	30.80	17.50
Total	$4,144,000		

CREAMERIES OPERATING IN 1918

Name of Creamery	Secretary	Address
Ashern	Miss L. A. Young	525 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Belmont	J. J. Castell	Belmont
Brandon Cry. & S. Co.	W. H. McDormon	Brandon
Carman	J. W. Hillhouse	Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg
Co-operative	Miss Nora Mills	Eriksdale
Carberry	J. Coldwell	Carberry
Cartwright	Geo. Matheson	Cartwright
Crescent (Winnipeg)	J. W. Hillhouse	Winnipeg
Crescent (Brandon)	J. W. Hillhouse	Winnipeg
City Dairy Co	B. Fratkin	Winnipeg
Dauphin	R. Fagen	Dauphin
Dominion Produce Co.	Miss L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Dominion Crys., Dauphin	Miss L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Dominion Crys., Inwood	Miss L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Eatonia	S. E. Harris	T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg
Elkhorn	Joseph Webster	Elkhorn
Fisher Branch	Elias Cuipak	Fisher Branch
Gilbert Plains	J. Van Winkelen	740 Logan Ave., Winnipeg
Hartney	James Fry	Hartney
Holland Creameries	J. Van Winkelen	740 Logan Ave., Winnipeg
Killarney	J. W. Hillhouse	Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg
Lorne	C. Larrivee	Somerset
Manitoba	Alex. McKay	509 William Ave., Winnipeg
Maple Leaf Cry	V. S. Johnson	Lundar
Miami	T. H. Rumbal	Miami
Melita	S. E. Harris	T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg
Morden	Miss A. M. MacLeod	Morden

Neepawa	E. P. Boyle	Neepawa
Narcisse	S. Matthews	Narcisse
North Star	I. Ingaldson	Arborg
Rapid City	S. E. Harris	T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg
Rossburn	D. Hough	Rossburn
Russell	A. G. P. Smellie	Russell
St. Boniface	C. E. Goudette	St. Boniface
Ste. Rose	L. Maillard	Ste. Rose du Lac
Shoal Lake	J. R. Nesbitt	Shoal Lake
Souris	J. W. Breakey	Souris
Swan River	R. Fagen	Dauphin
St. George, Eriksdale	L. H. McDormon	Brandon
Tungeland	John Tungeland	Brandon
Virden	J. A. McLachlan	Virden
Winnipegosis	W. M. Ketcheson	Winnipegosis

CHEESE FACTORIES OPERATING IN 1918

Name of Factory	Secretary	Address
Aubert	J. D. Beaudin	Bluff Creek
Blumenort	P. T. Unger	Giroux R. R.
Carillon	H. Carriere	St. Pierre
Deschenes	B. Deschenes	St. Pierre
Fannystelle	L. A. Piche	Fannystelle
Kleefeld	J. R. Kneck	Kleefeld
La Broquerie	A. Carriere	La Broquerie
Lorette	E. J. A. Arpin	Lorette
Otterburne	Robert Shaffter	Otterburne
Ste. Genevieve	A. W. Dumaine	Saltel
Steinbach	J. G. Barkman	Steinbach
St. Pierre Centre	W. Lemire	St. Pierre
St. Pierre Jolys	Jos. Labelle	St. Pierre
St. Malo	W. E. Clement	St. Malo
St. Joseph	Z. Dumoutier	St. Joseph
St. Elizabeth	H. Fountaine	St. Elizabeth
St. Claude	E. H. J. Arbez	St. Claude
St. Cubert	E. Dubois	Lorette
Thibaultville	Alex. Leclerc	Richer
Trappist Fathers	F. M. Joseph	St. Norbert

SKIMMING STATIONS

Clandeboye
Letellier
Oak Island

The following tables for convenient reference give the acreage, average yields, and total yields of wheats, oats, barley and flax for the last ten years, and rye for the last five years.

WHEAT

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1909	2,642,111	17.33	45,774,707
1910	2,962,187	13.4	39,916,391
1911	3,339,072	18.3	61,058,786
1912	2,823,362	20.7	58,433,579
1913	3,141,218	20.0	62,755,455
1914	3,366,200	15.5	52,491,879
1915	3,664,281	26.4	96,662,912
1916	2,994,529	10.16	30,439,600
1917	2,853,362	14.9	42,689,061
1918	2,917,384	16.5	48,142,062

OATS

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1909	1,373,683	37.1	50,983,056
1910	1,486,436	28.7	42,647,766
1911	1,628,562	45.3	73,786,683
1912	1,939,982	46.0	87,190,677
1913	1,939,723	42.0	81,410,174
1914	2,064,114	30.0	62,034,668
1915	2,121,845	47.7	101,077,991
1916	2,062,411	32.8	67,729,922
1917	2,230,005	28.4	63,372,832
1918	1,694,072	32.1	54,473,483

BARLEY

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1909	601,008	27.31	16,416,634
1910	624,644	20.7	12,960,038
1911	759,977	31.5	23,999,239
1912	962,928	35.1	33,795,191
1913	1,153,834	28.6	33,014,693
1914	1,187,136	20.0	23,866,098
1915	1,039,849	34.0	35,423,495
1916	1,153,660	20.9	24,116,141
1917	1,270,724	20.4	26,014,948
1918	1,093,129	25.5	27,963,390

FLAX

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1909	20,635	12.29	253,637
1910	41,002	9.9	410,928
1911	85,036	14.0	1,205,727
1912	196,315	13.6	2,671,729
1913	115,054	11.3	1,301,278
1914	100,191	10.0	1,001,910
1915	64,863	11.4	739,808
1916	55,608	10.5	587,635
1917	63,605	8.6	552,309
1918	106,635	10.2	1,090,994

RYE—Five Years

Kind of Rye	Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
Fall & Spring C'm'b'd	1914	10,138	17.	172,326
" " " "	1915	16,699	21.8	364,572
" " " "	1916	32,559	19.4	633,371
Fall Rye	1917	54,747	15.8	866,845
Spring Rye	1917	25,866	16.6	429,472
Fall Rye	1918	114,139	16.2	1,855,294
Spring Rye	1918	124,780	16.6	2,080,398

DOMINION GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE

The table below has been prepared and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It presents some estimates not included in the Provincial figures. Also a few slight variations from Provincial figures may be noted. The Dominion Statistician, for instance, has estimated yields on the basis of acreage sown; the Provincial figures are on the basis of acres harvested. A few other slight variations also appear.

Area Yield and Value of Field Crops in Manitoba, 1918.

Crop	Acres	Yield per Acre Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Weight per measured Bus.—lbs.	Average Price	Total Value
Fall wheat	2,734	18.00	49,000		$2.06	101,000
Spring wheat	2,980,968	16.25	48,142,100	60.16	2.06	99,173,000
All wheat	2,983,702	16.25	48 191,100	60.16	2.06	99,274,000
Oats	1,714,894	31.75	54,473,500	35.21	0.71	38,676,000
Barley	1,102,965	25.25	27,963,400	48.54	0.89	24 887,000
Rye	240,469	16.25	3,935,700	56.24	1.41	5,549,000
Flax	107,961	9.75	1,091,000	54.72	3.15	3,437,000
Mixed Grains	30,309	28.25	856,000	43.50	1.03	882,000
Potatoes	45,000	185.00	8,325,000	....	0.56	4,662,000
Turnips	9,910	251.75	2,494,800	....	0.44	1,097,700
		tons	tons			
Hay and Clover	74,000	1.00	74,000	....	16.00	1,184,000
Fodder Corn	12,340	5.50	67,900	....	10.50	713,000
Alfalfa	3,600	2.25	8,100	....	18.00	145,800

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Manitoba's Prize-Winning Exhibit at the 1918 International Dry Farmed Products Exhibition at Kansas City, Mo.

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1919

CROP BULLETIN No. 98

REPORT *on* CROPS LIVE STOCK, *Etc.*

Issued by

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND IMMIGRATION

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

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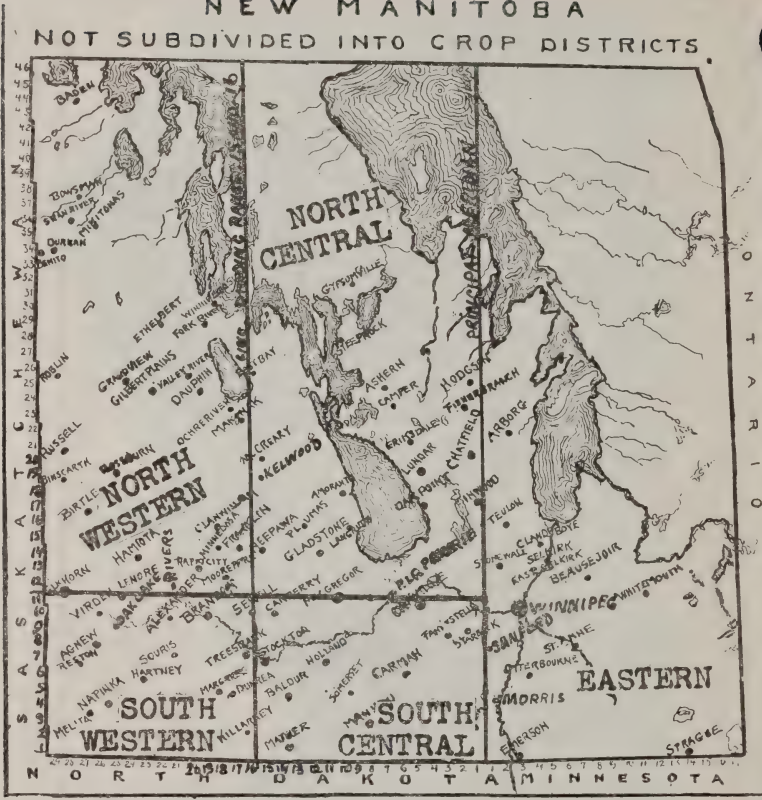
DEC 31 1931
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Summarized from returns received directly from over ten thousand Farmers and a Staff of Crop Correspondents of the Department, resident in every district of the Province

Published by Authority of the Legislature of Manitoba



Map of the settled portion of Manitoba, indicating the way in which the province is divided for crop reporting purposes. See pages 3 and 4 as to the boundaries of the Districts.

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1919

have been under ordinary conditions. Fowl moved fairly early in the season, but the crop of spring chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys was rather late in coming forward. A good bulk of them, too, were not in as well finished condition as dealers wanted. The later shipments, however, showed some improvement. Prices were high, following the general trend of all other commodities."

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The Horticultural Department of Manitoba Agricultural College has prepared the following statement:

"In the province generally, the season of 1919 was a satisfactory one from a horticultural standpoint. Never in Manitoba's history has there been a greater yield of both cultivated and native fruits than during the past year. The mild winter of 1918-1919 was succeeded by an early, warm spring, which favored a heavy setting of all classes of fruit. The weather during the summer favored the development and maturing of this splendid crop of fruit.

"June-bearing and ever-bearing strawberries, red and black currants, raspberries, native plums, crab and standard apples, all produced an abundance of fruit of good quality. Some selected types of native plum trees grown at the Manitoba Agricultural College gave a very satisfactory yield of fruit. Among the plum trees growing on the College grounds are a number that are worthy of extensive culture, their fruit being of good size and splendid quality. Crab-apples and a number of varieties of the Saunders' hybrid apples also produced splendid crops of good fruit and incidentally demonstrated the apple-growing possibilities of Manitoba.

"From a vegetable growing standpoint the past season was a satisfactory one. The early spring favored early sowing and early germination of seed of all classes of garden produce. This early germination period was succeeded by satisfactory growing conditions later, which brought vegetable crops to a high state of perfection. The general high quality of Manitoba vegetables was clearly demonstrated by the fact that Manitoba again won premier honors in the vegetable classes at the Soil Products' Exposition at Kansas City, Mo. The acreage devoted to the growing of vegetable crops is yearly on the increase. This increase is largest in the vicinity of our towns and cities, and, judging by the products shown at the numerous garden shows, there is a general improvement in the methods practised.

"The potato crop of 1919 was a fairly satisfactory one from the standpoint of yield, although a percentage of the crop was not harvested, owing to early heavy fall frosts. The possibilities of greatly improving the potato industry at present are particularly good, as the demand for northern grown potatoes is on the increase. This improvement may be brought about by reducing the number of varieties grown, retaining only those of distinct commercial value, improving cultural methods, and properly grading the crop before it is placed on the market.

"A careful inspection of the potato fields was made for disease during the past season by a disease expert from the Federal Department of Botany at Ottawa. This inspection revealed the fact that practically all of the strains of potatoes that are being

A field of Manitoba Cauliflowers. In both 1918 and 1919 Manitoba won the Grand Championship Award for best Provincial or State Exhibit of Vegetables at the International Soil Products Exhibition at Kansas City, Mo.

grown in Manitoba today are more or less affected with disease. The diseases which are most in evidence are leaf curl, rhizictonia, wilts, leaf mosaic and black leg. These diseases are largely carried over from year to year through the seed. Improvement of the situation will be effected largely through the introduction and perpetuation of stocks of disease free seed. Better cultural methods, particularly the spraying of the crop, at the proper time, with arsenicals, such as Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead, for the beetle, and with Bordeaux Mixture, for the control of the early blight, will tend very materially to increase the yield.

"Another indication of the growing interest in the field of horticulture is the demand which is being made for information on horticultural questions from various sources. This information is being supplied through correspondence and by pamphlets which have been prepared on various horticultural topics."

HONEY

The 1919 honey crop of Manitoba is estimated at approximately 900,000 pounds, produced by 15,000 colonies. The bee-keepers sold their produce at an average of about 30 cents per pound.

LABOR AND WAGES

The close of the war does not seem to have materially relieved the shortage of farm labor. Wages have been unprecedentedly high, and many lines of farm work have been handicaped by the labor shortage.

AVERAGE YIELD FOR TEN PREVIOUS YEARS (1909-1918)

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
17.3 bus. per acre	37 bus. per acre	26.4 bus. per acre	11.1 bus. per acre

GRAIN CROPS

	1919			1918		
Crop	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average (Bushels)	Total Yield (Bushels)	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average (Bushels)	Total Yield (Bushels)
Wheat	2,862,383	14.3	40,975,280	2,917,384	16.5	48,142,062
Oats	1,826,366	31.6	57,698,014	1,694,072	32.1	54,473,483
Barley	855,048	20.1	17,149,425	1,093,129	25.5	27,963,390
Flax	55,679	9.3	520,303	106,635	10.2	1,090,994
Rye (Fall)	138,726	14.1	1,957,983	114,139	16.2	1,855,294
Rye (Spring)	158,463	13.5	2,132,407	124,780	16.6	2,080,398

*To be absolutely correct, the decimal fractions indicating averages should be extended in all these tables, but this would be impracticable.

WHEAT—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	558,845	558,845	16.1	8,997,404
South Western	723,389	708,923	10.9	7,727,260
North Central	563,240	563,240	15.4	8,673,896
South Central	689,556	689,556	15.6	10,757,073
Eastern	345,271	341,819	14.1	4,819,647
Total	2,880,301	2,862,383	14.3	40,975,280

OATS—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	513,600	513,600	35.	17,976,000
South Western	374,147	359,183	25.	8,979,575
North Central	365,628	365,628	34.3	12,541,040
South Central	353,496	349,962	31.2	10,918,814
Eastern	240,396	237,993	30.6	7,282,585
Total	1,847,267	1,826,366	31.6	57,698,014

BARLEY—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	162,877	159,621	21.	3,352,041
South Western	219,660	191,112	14.9	2,847,568
North Central	144,697	144,697	23.	3,328,031
South Central	236,584	229,489	20.	4,589,780
Eastern	130,129	130,129	23.3	3,032,005
Total	893,947	855,048	20.1	17,149,425

FLAX—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	3,243	3,243	9.5	30,808
South Western	16,027	14,747	7.1	104,703
North Central	7,029	7,029	9.7	68,181
South Central	20,535	20,535	9.6	197,136
Eastern	10,545	10,125	11.8	119,475
Total	57,379	55,679	9.3	520,303

FALL RYE—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	15,419	15,419	18.2	280,625
South Western	26,243	25,981	11.3	293,585
North Central	12,111	12,111	15.5	187,720
South Central	72,029	70,949	13.5	957,811
Eastern	14,266	14,266	16.7	238,242
Total	140,068	138,726	14.1	1,957,983

SPRING RYE—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	11,941	11,941	15.	179,115
South Western	40,149	39,748	11.1	441,202
North Central	43,975	43,975	15.1	664,022
South Central	54,052	54,052	13.6	735,107
Eastern	8,747	8,747	12.8	111,961
Total	158,864	158,463	13.5	2,132,407

PEAS—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	1,435	1,435	13.	18,655
South Western	699	699	15.	10,485
North Central	887	887	12.	10,644
South Central	1,854	1,854	15.	27,810
Eastern	791	791	17.5	13,842
Total	5,666	5,666	14.4	81,436

POTATOES—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	8,000	6,800	175	1,190,000
South Western	5,500	5,100	91	464,100
North Central	7,000	6,510	138	898,380
South Central	5,500	5,000	94	470,000
Eastern	16,000	15,000	151	2,265,000
Total	42,000	38,410	130	5,287,480

ROOTS—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average Yield (Bushels)	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western	1,036	208	215,488
South Western	895	130	116,350
North Central	1,189	180	214,020
South Central	590	150	88,500
Eastern	2,335	205	478,675
Total	6,045	184	1,113,033

FORAGE CROPS—According to Crop Reporting Districts

	Fodder Corn			Timothy			Clover		
Districts	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average Yield (Tons)	Total Yield (Tons)	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average Yield (Tons)	Total Yield (Tons)	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average Yield (Tons)	Total Yield (Tons)
North Western	2,166	5.8	12,562	21,336	1.4	29,870	516	1.8	928
South Western	3,480	4.5	15,660	5,527	1.2	6,632	4,808	1.7	8,173
North Central	4,968	7.3	36,266	17,400	1.4	24,360	434	2.1	911
South Central	2,931	6.4	18,758	40,574	1.5	60,861	2,354	1.7	4,001
Eastern	3,322	9.4	31,226	41,272	1.5	61,908	8,215	1.8	14,787
Total	16,867	6.8	114,472	126,109	1.4	183,631	16,327	1.7	28,800

	Brome Grass			Rye Grass			Alfalfa		
Districts	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average Yield (Tons)	Total Yield (Tons)	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average Yield (Tons)	Total Yield (Tons)	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average Yield (Tons)	Total Yield (Tons)
North Western	6,487	1.6	10,379	3,861	1.5	5,791	545	2.	1,090
South Western	18,482	1.3	24,026	8,049	1.4	11,268	797	1.9	1,514
North Central	10,892	2.1	22,873	3,742	2.	7,484	648	2.8	1,814
South Central	31,140	1.6	49,824	12,964	1.6	20,742	680	2.2	1,496
Eastern	12,121	1.5	18,181	10,204	1.8	18,367	2,511	2.2	5,524
Total	79,122	1.6	125,283	38,820	1.6	63,652	5,181	2.2	11,438

LIVE STOCK—According to Crop Reporting Districts

(June Estimate)

District	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
North Western	90,953	181,965	22,506	52,031
South Western	77,789	115,310	31,669	37,803
North Central	78,754	198,150	38,108	55,382
South Central	75,736	124,195	38,053	58,964
Eastern	56,124	162,151	36,834	57,362
Total	379,356	781,771	167,170	261,542

HORSES—Divided into Classes

(June Estimate)

District	Stallions	Mares 2 Years and Over	Geldings 2 Years and Over	Colts and Fillies Under 2 Years	All Horses
North Western	411	39,372	33,248	17,922	90,953
South Western	300	32,880	28,294	16,315	77,789
North Central	209	31,674	30,562	16,309	78,754
South Central	315	32,322	30,079	13,020	75,736
Eastern	265	25,026	22,287	8,546	56,124
Total	1,500	161,274	144,470	72,112	379,356

CATTLE—Divided into Classes

(June Estimate)

District	Bulls for Breeding	Cows Milking in 1919	Calves	Steers 2 Yrs. Old and Over	All Other Horned Cattle	Total Cattle
North Western	3,840	48,695	48,442	21,726	59,262	181,965
South Western	2,816	30,956	29,547	11,308	40,683	115,310
North Central	4,478	55,144	52,962	28,662	56,904	198,150
South Central	3,635	35,937	34,754	12,254	37,615	124,195
Eastern	4,252	57,140	41,872	17,115	41,772	162,151
Total	19,021	227,872	207,577	91,065	236,236	781,771

POULTRY OWNED—According to Crop Reporting Districts

(June Estimate)

District	Turkeys	Hens	Geese	Ducks
North Western	24,104	569,855	12,029	20,027
South Western	43,036	365,786	7,719	16,947
North Central	31,568	479,812	12,130	14,916
South Central	36,841	499,343	10,826	17,489
Eastern	21,969	515,112	18,321	13,336
Total	157,518	2,429,908	61,025	82,715

FARM HELP AND WAGES—Males

District	Employed During Summer	Average Wages per Month, Summer	Employed During Harvest and Fall	Average Wages per Month, Fall
North Western	4,400	$61.00	7,900	$85.85
South Western	3,400	62.60	6,300	86.00
North Central	2,600	59.00	4,400	78.40
South Central	3,600	59.20	8,500	82.70
Eastern	3,850	55.70	6,800	73.00
Total	17,850		33,900	

The average day wages during the autumn, as reported by over 100 correspondents all over the province, was $4.69.

FARM HELP AND WAGES—Domestics

District	No. Employed	Avg. Wages
North Western	1,200	$27.10
South Western	630	29.70
North Central	600	28.85
South Central	1,220	29.90
Eastern	780	27.50
Total	4,430	

LAND PREPARED FOR CROP OF 1920

District	Breaking Acres	Summer Fallow Acres	Fall Plowing Acres
North Western	38,500	316,700	307,500
South Western	14,800	418,800	306,300
North Central	40,700	138,500	267,300
South Central	49,200	328,000	656,000
Eastern	53,000	148,700	296,400
Total	196,200	1,350,700	1,833,500

DAMAGE BY HAIL

District	Crop Totally Destroyed Acres	Crop Partially Destroyed Acres
North Western	2,140	25,200
South Western	2,220	15,750
North Central	....	11,200
South Central	....	18,040
Eastern	12,810	16,470
Total	17,170	86,660

MISCELLANEOUS

District	Value of Buildings Erected	Price of Cultivated Land	Price Wild Land
North Western	$1,498,000	$37.75	$20.40
South Western	663,000	31.70	15.55
North Central	746,000	31.95	16.90
South Central	1,492,000	43.35	24.65
Eastern	1,400,000	32.95	20.00
Total	$5,799,000		

CREAMERIES OPERATING IN 1919

Name of Creamery Secretary Address

Name of Creamery	Secretary	Address
Ashern	Miss L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Belmont	J. J. Castell	Belmont
Brandon C. & S. Co.	L. H. McDormon	Brandon
Carman	J. W. Hillhouse	Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg
Co-operative	Miss Nora Mills	Eriksdale
Carberry	E. P. Finlay	Carberry
Cartwright	Geo. Matheson	Cartwright
Crescent (Winnipeg)	J. W. Hillhouse	Winnipeg
Crescent (Brandon)	A. Stoodley	Brandon
City Dairy Co.	B. Fratkin	Winnipeg
Dauphin	R. Fagen	Dauphin
Dominion Produce Co.	Miss L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Dominion (Dauphin)	Miss L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Dominion (Inwood)	Miss L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Dominion (Winkler)	Miss L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Eatonia	S. E. Harris	T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg
Erickson	S. Christianson	Erickson
Elkhorn	B. I. Axelson	Elkhorn
Fisher Branch	Elias Cuipak	Fisher Branch
Gilbert Plains	J. Van Winkelen	740 Logan Ave., Winnipeg
Hartney	James Fry	Hartney
Holland Creameries	J. Van Winkelen	740 Logan Ave., Winnipeg
Killarney	J. W. Hillhouse	Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg
Manitoba	Alex. McKay	844 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg
Maple Leaf	V. S. Johnson	Lundar
Miami	T. H. Rumbal	Miami
Melita	S. E. Harris	T. Eaton Co., Wpg.

Morden	R. Henderson	Morden
Neepawa	E. P. Boyle	Neepawa
Narcisse	S. Greenburg	Narcisse
North Star	I. Ingladson	Arborg
Rapid City	S. E. Harris	T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg
Rossburn	D. Hough	Rossburn
Russell	A. G. P. Smellie	Russell
St. Boniface	C. E. Goudette	St. Boniface
Ste. Rose	L. Maillard	Ste. Rose du Lac
Shoal Lake	J. R. Nesbitt	Shoal Lake
Souris	J. W. Breakey	Souris
Swan River	R. Fagen	Dauphin
Shellmouth	L. Langford	Shellmouth
Tungeland	John Tungeland	Brandon
Virden	J. A. McLachlan	Virden
Vita	J. W. Hillhouse	Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg
Winnipegosis	W. M. Ketcheson	Winnipegosis

CHEESE FACTORIES OPERATING IN 1919

Name of Factory	Secretary	Address
Aubert	J. D. Beaudin	Bluff Creek
Carillon	H. Carriere	Giroux R. R.
Deschenes	B. Deschenes	St. Pierre
Kleefeld	J. R. Kneck	Kleefeld
Lorette	E. J. A. Arpin	Lorette
Otterburne	Robert Shaffter	Otterburne
Ste. Genevieve	A. W. Dumaine	Saltel
Steinbach	J. G. Barkman	Steinbach
St. Pierre Centre	W. Lemire	St. Pierre
St. Pierre Jolys	Jos. Labelle	St. Pierre
St. Malo	W. E. Clement	St. Malo
St. Joseph	Z. Dumoutier	St. Joseph
St. Elizabeth	H. Fountaine	St. Elizabeth
St. Cubert	E. Dubois	Lorette
Thibaultville	Alex. Leclerc	Richer
Trappist Fathers	F. M. Joseph	St. Norbert

SKIMMING STATIONS

Clandeboye

Letellier

Oak Island

COMPARATIVE TABLES

The following tables for convenient reference give the acreage, average yields, and total yields of wheats, oats, barley and flax for the last ten years, and rye for the last six years.

WHEAT

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1910	2,962,187	13.4	39,916,391
1911	3,339,072	18.3	61,058,786
1912	2,823,362	20.7	58,433,579
1913	3,141,218	20.0	62,755,455
1914	3,366,200	15.5	52,491,879
1915	3,664,281	26.4	96,662,912
1916	2,994,529	10.16	30,439,600
1917	2,853,362	14.9	42,689,061
1918	2,917,384	16.5	48,142,062
1919	2,862,383	14.3	40,975,280

OATS

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1910	1,486,436	28.7	42,647,766
1911	1,628,562	45.3	73,786,683
1912	1,939,982	46.0	87,190,677
1913	1,939,723	42.0	81,410,174
1914	2,064,114	30.0	62,034,668
1915	2,121,845	47.7	101,077,991
1916	2,062,411	32.8	67,729,922
1917	2,230,005	28.4	63,372,832
1918	1,694,072	32.1	54,473,483
1919	1,826,366	31.6	57,698,014

BARLEY

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1910	624,644	20.7	12,960,038
1911	759,977	31.5	23,999,239
1912	962,928	35.1	33,795,191
1913	1,153,834	28.6	33,014,693
1914	1,187,136	20.0	23,866,098
1915	1,039,849	34.0	35,423,495
1916	1,153,660	20.9	24,116,141
1917	1,270,724	20.4	26,014,948
1918	1,093,129	25.5	27,963,390
1919	855,000	20.1	17,149,425

FLAX

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1910	41,002	9.9	410,928
1911	85,036	14.0	1,205,727
1912	196,315	13.6	2,671,729
1913	115,054	11.3	1,301,278
1914	100,191	10.0	1,001,910
1915	64,863	11.4	739,808
1916	55,608	10.5	587,635
1917	63,605	8.6	552,309
1918	106,635	10.2	1,090,994
1919	55,679	9.3	520,303

RYE—Six Years

Kind of Rye	Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
Fall and Spring Combined	1914	10,138	17.	172,326
Fall and Spring Combined	1915	16,699	21.8	364,572
Fall and Spring Combined	1916	32,559	19.4	633,371
Fall Rye	1917	54,747	15.8	866,845
Spring Rye	1917	25,866	16.6	429,472
Fall Rye	1918	114,139	16.2	1,855,294
Spring Rye	1918	124,780	16.6	2,080,398
Fall Rye	1919	138,726	14.1	1,957,983
Spring Rye	1919	158,463	13.5	2,132,407

METHOD OF GATHERING STATISTICS FOR THIS REPORT

The statistics published in this report, in so far as the year 1919 is concerned, were obtained by the three following methods:

First—At the beginning of the year the Dominion Census and Statistics Office and the Manitoba Department of Agriculture agreed upon the continuance of the plan followed last year, by which certain agricultural statistics are gathered jointly. Cards containing questions as to acreages of various crops sown and numbers of animals owned were to be circulated through the schools during June. Farmers were to be asked to fill these in and return them through the schools, each farmer reporting upon his own operations only. The Winnipeg strike in May and June, however, made it impossible to carry out this plan before the schools closed for the summer holidays; and, instead, the cards had to be mailed directly to the farmers during July, and each farmer was asked to return his own card by mail when completed. As a result, although over 47,000 cards were mailed out, fewer farmers made returns this year than last year—the actual number this year was 10,536; last year, 17,808.

Though it is impossible to determine the exact number of farmers in Manitoba in 1919, a total of 49,855 was mutually accepted as a basis for calculation, being divided among the districts as follows: Eastern, 13,603; North Central, 10,329; South Central, 8,198; North Western, 11,734; South Western, 5,991.

It was assumed that the reports of the farmers replying might be taken as an average for all the farmers of Manitoba.

Second—In November a questionaire as to yields per acre, areas prepared for crop, scales of wages paid, and various other matters, was sent by this Department to a corps of crop correspondents, one selected to report for each township. The results obtained in relation to yield of all the principal crops were compared with those received by the Dominion Government through another set of correspondents. The returns as to yields, are, therefore, considered to be very nearly accurate and are mutually accepted by the Dominion Census and Statistics Office and this Department. (Dominion Government table on page 35).

Third—In a few matters upon which neither of the above methods could be satisfactorily used, other means have been employed to gather the information published.

Districts

For crop reporting purposes the province is divided into five districts as follows:

All east of the Principal Meridian (which runs 12 miles west of Winnipeg) constitutes the Eastern District. The remainder of the Province is divided into South Central, South Western, North Central and North Western Districts by two straight lines, one running westward from the Principal Meridian between townships 11 and 12, cutting through Portage la Prairie and Elkhorn, the other running north and south across the Province between ranges 15 and 16, cutting the village of Holmfield, passing just east of Camp Hughes, west of Neepawa, along the eastern edge of the Riding Mountains and just east of Lake Dauphin. Reference to the map on page 2 will show the five divisions.

CROP BULLETIN No. 98

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

THE SEASONAL CONDITIONS

Following a mild winter, the spring of 1919 opened at about the usual dates. The snow vanished at the beginning of April. Wheat seeding began at a few points as early as April 15th, but in other districts it was delayed until well on toward the close of the month.

The early seedbed, on the whole, was good, with a better supply of moisture than usual in the soil. The weather was fine, and seeding progressed rapidly. The month of May was warm, especially during its closing days. A few slight frosts fell at the beginning of June, but no serious damage occurred. On the whole, spring and early summer conditions were favorable, although oats and barley on spring plowing germinated poorly in some places. But scant damage was done anywhere from the drifting of soil particles, and although some loss was occasioned through the ravages of cutworms, very little reseeding was necessary.

In the South-Western corner of the province an outbreak of grasshoppers began to show itself by the beginning of June, and this combining with the severe drought which visited the same area during the midsummer proved very serious to that part of the country.

June was characterized by unusual heat, hurrying the development of the crops. In the northern districts rains were delayed, and in some places they were the lightest in years for the month of June. On the other hand, there was so much rain in the Red River Valley during late June and early July that many potato fields were partially killed by drowning.

Very much more trouble than usual began to be experienced from mosquitoes and flies bothering livestock. This aggravation continued throughout quite a part of the summer.

Averaging it up at the first of July, the prospects were that the Province as a whole would reap a fairly good crop of cereals, with an unusually heavy crop in some places and that it would ripen about two weeks earlier than usual.

Heat and rust, however, did a great deal of harm during the latter half of July, reducing the expectation of yield very seriously and rapidly. The rust, though not so bad as during some years, was general over the entire province, but in many places the heat did even more damage.

Hail destruction, on the whole, was quite light.

In the earlier districts the binders began work by July 25th, and all over the province cutting was under way by the first of August. In some cases, (as at Killarney) grain was threshed and in the elevator by July 31st.

The month of August was mostly hot, dry and inclined to be windy, with a decided shortage of rain in the western side of the province.

September was characterized by "catchy" weather, very unsatisfactory for threshing. Very heavy rains fell in most of the eastern parts of Manitoba, while, in spite of light showers, not enough rain had fallen in the south-western corner of the province to permit of satisfactory plowing.

Winter came very early. Over all the province the soil froze up about mid-October, and shortly afterward was covered with a generous layer of snow, which remained. Plowing thus was stopped at an unusually early date, and winter feeding of live stock was commenced at least one month earlier than usual.

Taken altogether, the weather of 1919 might be characterized as decidedly freakish and running greatly to local extremes.

WEATHER RECORD FOR YEAR 1919—WINNIPEG

Temperatures (Fahrenheit)

Compiled by the Physics Department of Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

MONTH	1875-1915 Normal	1919 Mean	Mean Highest	Mean Lowest	Max.	Date	Min.	Date
Jan.	–2.60	8.55	18.07	1.61	36	8th 9th	–36	3rd
Feb.	–1.2	0.16	9.54	9.22	43	11th	–38	27th
March	14.6	11.02	20.29	1.68	38	19th 24th	–32	5th
April	38.6	39.62	49.37	30.53	70	22nd	14	24th
May	51	56.97	69.68	43.93	96	29th	21	5th
June	62.1	66.63	76.3	56.96	89	21st 22nd	35	3rd
July	65.8	67.8	78.33	57.43	90	17th	41	10th
Aug.	62.9	64.4	76.23	52.66	96	20th	34	27th
Sept.	53.8	54.8	65.07	44.6	83	2nd	27	28th
Oct.	41.3	31.76	41.51	22	78	9th	0	27th
Nov.	21.4	8.56	20.6	.96	43	18th	–24	26th
Dec.	7	–2.5	7.67	–12.67	19	21st	–35	15th

Compiled by the Department of Physics, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Sunshine

Month	Hours Normal	Hours 1919	Hours Possible	Per Cent. of Possible
January	111	95.75	26.78	35.75
February	137	122.5	283.1	43.27
March	182	174.75	369.5	47.3
April	204	184	414.	44.44
May	255	304.25	478.5	63.62
June	257	239.75	489.2	49.00
July	280	270.25	492	54.91
August	257	264.75	447	59.90
September	176	176	378.1	46.55
October	127	112.5	332.7	33.81
November	94	107	271.7	39.38
December	82	105	253.1	41.48
Totals	2,162	2,156.5	4,476.	48.41

Precipitation in Inches

As recorded at Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

(Snow estimated on basis of ten inches equal to one inch of rainfall.)

Month	1916 Inch	1917 Inch	1918 Inch	1919 Inch	1875-1915 Normal
Jan.	3.1	.64	1.15	.18	.96
Feb.	.7	.16	.24	.62	.7
March	2.0	.26	.78	.8	1.25
April	.76	.48	1.45	.92	1.51
May	2.87	.02	.84	1.88	1.91
June	3.68	1.58	3.49	4.65	3.62
July	4.34	2.20	1.91	4.14	3.33
Aug.	1.54	2.19	2.82	2.52	2.04
Sept.	2.02	1.25	.54	4.11	1.93
Oct.	4.79	2.44	.86	.58	1.27
Nov.	.11	.22	1.22	2.31	1.16
Dec.	1.64	.94	.64	.21	.74
Total	27.55	12.38	15.94	22.92	20.42

THE FIELD CROPS

Generally speaking, the yields of field crops during 1919 have been low, and the principal reasons are to be found in the increased summer heat, rust among the cereal crops, and the outbreak of grasshoppers in South-western Manitoba. It will be noted that at Winnipeg the average temperatures for April, May, June, July, August and September were all above the normal, and this condition was probably more pronounced in some other parts of the province.

In a considerable part of the Eastern district, damage was done by a violent midsummer wind storm, which knocked down thousands of acres of crop, never to properly rise again.

Then, too, the bad threshing weather caused some grain to sprout in the stook.

The amount of grain intended for threshing but still unthreshed when winter came, was very small. Correspondents in the North-Western, South-Western and South Central Districts reported considerably below one per cent. undone, while about two per cent. remained in the North Central and Eastern Districts, which have more scattered farms in the outlying parts, and where September rains seriously hindered threshing operations.

An unusual number of correspondents note that medium sized and light gas tractors are being introduced for field cultivation.

Wheat.—Very little reseeding of wheat was necessary in 1919, and the crop started off very well, with no setbacks by spring frosts. Later, the conditions were less favorable. Here and there correspondents have reported the average wheat yield for their townships as being 23, 24 or even 25 bushels per acre; but these are among the most cheerful reports. Wheat heads in 1919 were generally short and lean, and the rust interfered with filling.

The province is well supplied with good wheat seed.

The average of 14.3 bushels per acre in 1919 compares with an average for ten years previous of 17.3. The acreage sown was somewhat less than in 1918.

Oats.—The acreage in oats shows about 8 per cent. increase over the year previous. Quite a few correspondents report from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, but these are heavily offset by light yields elsewhere. Because of the absence of autumn frosts, oats should give satisfactory returns as seed next spring. The ten year oat average (1909-1918) is 37 bushels; this year 31.6.

Barley.—This has been a most unsatisfactory year for barley growing. This crop, being late sown, and mostly seeded on spring plowing, seemed to suffer greatly from the heat of June, and never at any time did the 1919 barley crop of Manitoba as a whole look encouraging. This year's average of 20.1 bushels compares with a ten year average of 26.4.

Rye.—The acreage in rye, both spring and fall, has grown rapidly in Manitoba during the past five years, and shows an increase in 1919 over the area sown in 1918. In 1914 this crop occupied only 10,138 acres; this year almost 300,000 acres were sown. The yield per acre was below that of previous seasons.

Flax.—Though not sown so largely as in 1918, the acreage is about the same as for the three years before. The yield is below normal.

Peas.—This crop continues to be practically neglected.

Fodder Corn.—The season of 1919 was remarkably favorable for corn growing, and of the common field varieties thousands of bushels of ears were ripened perfectly. This was probably the best corn year Manitoba ever enjoyed.

Potatoes.—The potato crop yielded less per acre than usual, and in addition suffered very badly in outturn owing to the freezing of the ground in mid-October. A few places reported half the potato crop remaining undug, though this, of course, is extreme.

Roots.—Roots continue to be very little grown.

Grasses and Hay Crops.—Reports on these vary greatly, depending on local rainfalls. In the Red River Valley, for instance, some very heavy crops of alfalfa and other hay were taken off, while in the drier districts the hay croy was light.

THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

The following comments have been prepared by the Live Stock Commissioner:

Horses.—The horse market this year has generally been quite satisfactory, there being a good local demand. Together with this, the lumber woods trade in the northern part of this Province and of Saskatchewan took a goodly number of heavy horses at good prices, ranging from $450.00 to $750.00 per pair. The quality of our home bred horse is becoming a great factor in our market. No horse excels the horse bred in Manitoba for hardiness and endurance; besides, he carries quality and is particularly free from disease.

Cattle.—Owing to many causes, large numbers of unfinished cattle were and are still being thrown on the market at prices much below what would be their value did they carry more flesh. The extremely dry weather in the South-western part of the Province is responsible for some of this movement. In other parts the flies were never known to be worse; consequently, cattle did not feed, and, therefore, did not make gains. The shortage of efficient help is possibly the greatest menace to the live stock industry in general. A few districts have reported Blackleg, but in every case where inoculation has been properly applied, it has proven satisfactory; a few cases of Hemorrhagic Septicemia have been dealt with successfully by inoculation.

Sheep.—There is a marked increase in the number of sheep in the Province. Statistics show an increase of over 30,000 as compared with 1918. Properly looked after, sheep do exceedingly well. The price of wool has been satisfactory; while somewhat lower than that of 1918, every indication points to higher prices. There is no contagious disease reported, and the demand for breeding ewes is keen at figures for good grade ewes around $14.00 to $16.00 with high grades running at about $20.00 per head.

Swine.—The falling off in hog production is quite marked, chiefly on account of the high cost of feed and the inefficiency of help on the farm. The health of hogs is excellent. No contagious disease is known to exist, but a very marked loss is experienced almost every spring in the young pigs, which materially reduces the number of hogs coming to maturity. In fact, the percentage of loss was estimated by some authorities last spring as being as high as 40% of the total born. There are different causes, but among the most prominent is the lack of succulent food for the dam during her pregnancy, as well as the lack of regular exercise. Select hogs are again selling as high as 17c and the supply is short.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE PRICES OF ALL GRADES OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP, WINNIPEG AND ST. BONIFACE STOCKYARDS, FOR 1919, 1918 AND 1917

Cattle—	1919	1918	1917
Heavy Finished Steers over 1,200 lbs.	$11.35	$12.95	$ 9.83
Butcher Steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., Good	11.15	12.47	9.28
Butcher Steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., Common	9.70	10.27	8.04
Butcher Steers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., Good	9.80	11.24	8.59
Butcher Steers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., Common	7.25	9.32	7.21
Butcheer Heifers, Good	9.55	10.47	8.64
Butcher Heifers, Fair	8.18	9.14	7.61
Butcher Heifers, Common	6.25	7.82	6.56
Butcher Cows, Good	9.83	8.96	7.89
Butcher Cows, Fair	7.21	7.23	6.34
Bulls, Good	7.01	8.48	6.91
Bulls, Common	6.23	7.04	5.92
Canners and Cutters	4.87	5.21	4.50
Oxen	7.24	7.85	7.29
Veal Calves-Beef	9.56	10.02	8.78
Grass Calves	....	6.70	....
Stockers, 450 to 800, Good	8.37	8.29	7.19
Stockers, 450 to 800, Fair	6.60	7.20	6.19
Feeders, 800 to 1,100, Good	10.05	9.92	8.56
Feeders, 800 to 1,100, Fair	8.24	7.92	7.73

Hogs—			
Selects	18.37	18.59	15.32
Heavies	15.81	15.64	13.00
Lights	15.55	16.30	13.75
Sows	15.26	15.10	12.25
Stags	11.21	12.38	9.68
Sheep—			
Lambs, Good	12.63	15.48	14.15
Lambs, Common	9.82	12.50	11.49
Sheep, Good	9.26	12.98	11.19
Sheep, Common	6.79	10.60	8.28

NUMBER OF ANIMALS RECEIVED FROM STATIONS IN MANITOBA AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE, DURING 1919

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
Jan.	38	6,346	365	19,107
Feb.	76	5,273	350	17,631
March	49	5,223	575	13,029
April	114	6,179	162	12,079
May	35	3,479	464	5,894
June	47	2,100	529	10,185
July	36	5,172	2,057	13,517
Aug.	35	11,598	3,484	4,951
Sept.	283	11,230	6,092	2,636
Oct.	62	29,591	12,654	8,563
Nov.	37	16,907	5,119	11,708
Dec.	264	7,421	2,784	13,462
Total..	1,076	110,519	34,635	132,762

WOOL

Though it is impossible to obtain exact information, the wool production of 1919 might conservatively be approximated at 580,000 pounds, worth about $300,000. For co-operative selling, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture assembled and handled 289,723 pounds. The following statement shows the number of pounds of each grade in the above amount.

	Pounds		Pounds
Fine Staple	829	Rejects — Burry & Chaffy	7,133
Fine Clothing	7,076	Rejects—Dead	1,551
Fine Medium Staple	26,436	Gray & Black	4,953
Fine Medium Clothing	26,383	Mohair	119
Medium Staple	65,344	Sisal	3,406
Medium Clothing	22,877	Tags	9,638
Low Medium Staple	76,295	Kempy	208
Low Staple	22,654	Sweepings	36
Low Medium Clothing	3,143	Damaged	335
Low Clothing	21		
Coarse	6,387		
Rejects—Cotts	4,899		289,723

DAIRYING

We have 44 creameries in Manitoba, with 22,000 milk and cream shippers. Notwithstanding the high price of all feeds, the present indications for increased production of dairy products in Manitoba are exceedingly encouraging.

During the year 1919 a number of new silos were erected in different parts of the province, which have been filled with corn, green oats and peas. This makes a good, succulent, cheap feed for milch cows. The total value of dairy products for the year amounted to $16,789,892.51. The increased production, combined with the increased price, amounted to $5,001,719.25.

It is encouraging to report this progress in dairying, even with the shortage of labor, high grain prices, and unsettled labor conditions. The increase in dairying is more noticeable in the southern part of the Province, where grain growing has been carried on for 25 or 30 years. There appears to be a marked change towards more mixed farming in this part of Manitoba.

Prizes Won at Exhibitions.—During 1919 a few of the Manitoba creamery buttermakers exhibited butter at Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg and Brandon, and they were successful in winning 51 prizes, made up of 3 championships, 1 reserve championship, 9 firsts, 5 seconds, 8 thirds, 9 fourths, 5 fifths, 5 sixths, 3 sevenths and 3 eighths. They have won the championship cup at Toronto two years in succession for highest scoring butter, in competititon with the whole of Canada. They also won 3rd at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, last October, in competition with the whole of the United States.

Owing to the war, the dairy herds of Europe have been greatly depleted. This fact, combined with the difficulty of getting concentrated feeds for the milch cows, has produced an abnormal export demand for our surplus dairy products. This export demand will continue for at least another three years, with high prices for all dairy products. This gives us an excellent opportunity to introduce our products.

The following table gives the quantities, average prices and values of milk and milk products produced during the year 1919:

Product	Pounds	Price	Total Value
Creamery Butter	8,256,711	54c	$4,458,623.94
Dairy Butter	10,804,225	44c	4,753,859.00
Cheese	679,855	26.4c	179,481.72
Total	19,740,791		$9,391,964.66
Milk	150,625,021	3.9c	5,874,375.81
Sweet Cream in lbs. Butter Fat	2,457,342	62c	1,523,552.04
			$16,789,892.51

POULTRY

The total number of each kind of poultry kept on the farms is calculated from reports given in midsummer by the farmers direct. A slight addition was made, in the case of hens, to cover the numbers kept by the urban population. The estimated totals, as at midsummer, are as follows:

Hens	2,429,908	Geese	61,025
Turkeys	157,518	Ducks	82,715

Eggs.—No definite figures as to the numbers of eggs actually produced are obtainable, but on the basis of the above figures, we estimate that the egg production of Manitoba should approximate 8,000,000 dozens, worth to the producers at least $2,000,000.

Poultry for Killing.—The value of poultry for killing, in addition to maintaining the present size of flocks, may be estimated at the following figures:

Turkeys, 75,000 at $3.00 each	$225,000
Chickens and fowls, 1,000,000 at 80c each	800,000
Geese, 35,000 at $2.00 each	70,000
Ducks, 40,000 at $1.00 each	40,000
Total	$1,135,000

To the above may be added the following comments on the poultry situation from the Poultry Department of Manitoba Agricultural College:

"In relation to poultry production the season of 1919 stands out in many respects as one of more variations than any other. The early winter season was exceptionally mild, which was favorable for heavy egg production. This was followed by decidedly cold weather in March and early in April, with the result that the early spring egg yield was almost cut in two, and hatching was delayed at least four weeks. Late April and May weather conditions were more favorable, and egg production jumped up and hatching got well under way, although the proportion of April hatched chicks to those hatched in May was far smaller than during the previous year. Late hatching was the rule this year.

"Extremely warm weather the last few days in May and during the greater part of June cut quite deeply into the summer egg yield. This hot weather also had its effect on the egg trade. Losses in heated and rotten eggs during the past summer were simply enormous. This has demonstrated more clearly than ever that our farmers simply must take steps to produce non-fertile eggs, if we are to make any progress in the improvement of the egg trade. Late summer and early fall production was very good, but with the large number of late hatched pullets on the farms, and the extremely cold weather in the late fall and early winter, production has not been up to last year.

"Somewhat lower production, heavy losses in the trade and high prices of feed have sent egg prices up abnormally high. Better methods of handling the farm flocks, more heavy laying hens, fewer "loafers", an improved system of marketing, and lower prices for feeds are the things upon which the future of the egg trade will have to be built, if this branch of the poultry industry is to take its proper place in Manitoba farming.

"Market poultry.—With the backwardness of the hatching season, followed by a very hot summer, the poultry did not grow as fast, nor was the general run of the stock as well developed by fall as they would

DOMINION GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE

The table below has been prepared and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It presents some estimates not included in the Provincial figures. Also a few slight variations from Provincial figures may be noted. The Dominion Statistician, for instance, has estimated yields on the basis of acreage sown; the Provincial figures are on the basis of acres harvested. A few other slight variations also appear.

Area, Yield and Value of Field Crops in Manitoba, 1918

Crop	Acres	Yield per Acre Basis of Crop Sown Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Weight per Measured Bus.—lbs.	Average Price	Total Value
Wheat	2,880,301	14.25	40,975,300	57.22	$ 1.92	$78,706,000
Oats	1,847,267	31.25	57,698,000	33.42	0.72	41,420,000
Barley	893,947	19.25	17,149,400	43.90	1.17	20,137,000
Rye	298,932	13.75	4,089,400	54.89	1.28	5,228,000
Peas	5,666	14.25	81,400	60.00	2.08	170,000
Mixed Grains	30,355	25.00	759,000	40.56	1.40	1,063,000
Flax	57,379	9.00	520,300	55.05	4.26	2,215,000
Potatoes	42,000	126.00	5,287,500	....	0.81	4,266,000
Turnips, etc.	6,045	184.00	1,113,000	....	0.60	663,000
		Tons	Tons			
Hay and Clover	260,378	1.50	401,400	....	16.99	6,818,000
Fodder Corn	16,867	6.80	114,500	....	13.28	1,520,000
Alfalfa	5,181	2.20	11,400	....	22.40	256,200

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During both 1918 and 1919 Manitoba won the Grand Championship Award at the International Soil Products Exhibition, Kansas City, Mo., as having the most artistic exhibit shown by any Province or State. Manitoba also won second prize for most comprehensive exhibit.

338.1
M314c
1920

CROP BULLETIN No. 99

REPORT *on* CROPS, LIVE STOCK, *Etc.*

Issued by

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND IMMIGRATION

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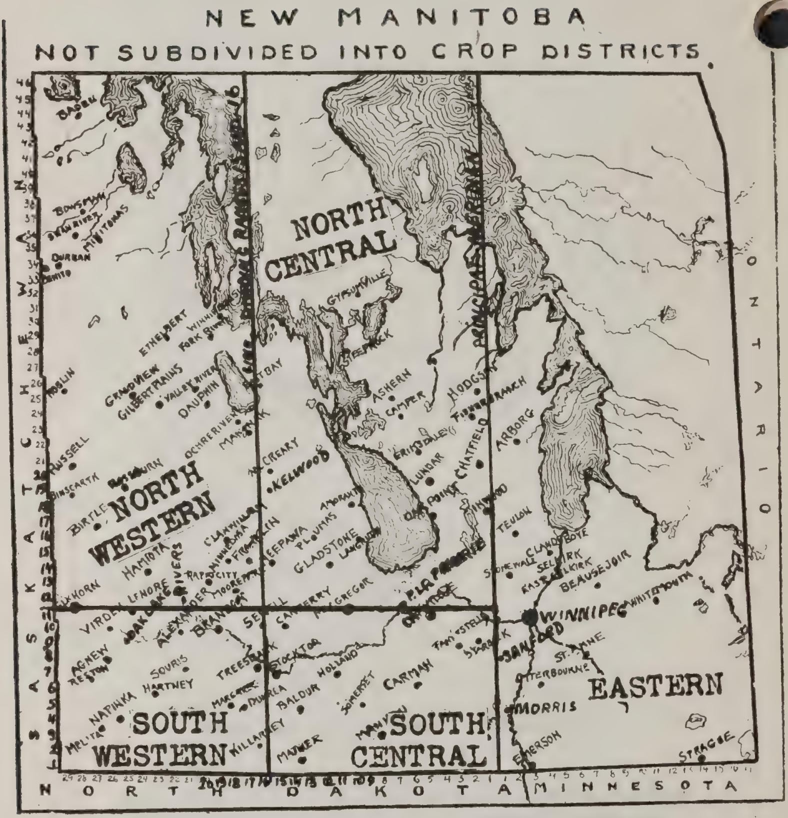
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 31st, 1920

Summarized from returns received directly from about seventeen thousand Farmers and a Staff of Crop Correspondents of the Department, resident in every district of the Province.

Published by Authority of the Legislature of Manitoba



Map of the settled portion of Manitoba, indicating the way in which the province is divided for crop reporting purposes. See pages 3 and 4 as to the boundaries of the Districts.

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1920

METHOD OF GATHERING STATISTICS FOR THIS REPORT

The statistics published in this report, in so far as the year 1920 is concerned, were obtained by the three following methods:

First—At the beginning of the year the Dominion Census and Statistics Office and the Manitoba Department of Agriculture agreed upon the continuance of the plan followed during recent years, by which certain agricultural statistics are gathered jointly. In keeping with this arrangement, cards containing questions as to acreages of various crops sown and numbers of animals owned were circulated through the schools during June. Farmers were asked to fill these in and return them through the schools, each farmer reporting upon his own operations only. In this way, it may be assumed, very accurate figures were received for that proportion of the farmers who so reported.

Though it is impossible to determine the exact number of farmers in Manitoba in 1920, a total of 50,000 was mutually accepted as a basis for calculation. This compares with a total of 46,623 actually shown by the 1916 Census Report. It was agreed to divide the 50,000 among the districts as follows: Eastern, 13,650; North Central, 10,350; South Central, 8,200; North Western, 11,800; South Western, 6,000.

It was assumed that the reports of the farmers replying might be taken as an average for all the farmers of Manitoba.

The actual number of farmers whose cards were received was 16,738, which is just over one-third of the total estimated number.

Second—In November a questionaire as to yields per acre, areas prepared for crop, scales of wages paid, and various other matters, was sent by this Department to a corps of crop correspondents, one selected to report for each township. The results obtained in relation to yield of all the principal crops were compared with those received by the Dominion Government through another set of correspondents. The returns as to yields, are, therefore, considered to be very nearly accurate and are mutually accepted by the Dominion Census and Statistics Office and this Department. (Dominion Government table on page 40).

Third—In a few matters upon which neither of the above methods could be satisfactorily used, other means have been employed to gather the information published.

Districts

For crop reporting purposes the province is divided into five districts as follows:

All east of the Principal Meridian (which runs 12 miles west of Winnipeg) constitutes the Eastern District. The remainder of the Province is divided into South Central, South Western, North Central and North Western Districts by two straight lines, one running westward from the Principal Meridian between townships 11 and 12, cutting through Portage la Prairie and Elkhorn, the other running north and south across the Province between ranges 15 and 16, cutting the village of Holmfield, passing just east of Camp Hughes, west of Neepawa, along the eastern edge of the Riding Mountains and just east of Lake Dauphin. Reference to the map on page 2 will show the five divisions.

CROP BULLETIN No. 99

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

SEASONAL CONDITIONS

The winter of 1919-1920 was unusually long and severe. Snow fell early in October and remained until well through April, and this combined with a fodder shortage to make the winter one of the most trying, from the standpoint of live stock feeding, that Manitoba has ever experienced.

As late as April 21st, when seeding is usually well under way, the remains of snow banks were still present in shaded places, and there was no sign of spring work on the land. At only one or two points did seeding begin until April 26th, and it could not be said to be general in a province-wide way until May 3rd. In the northern parts of Manitoba, seeding began even one week later than that date.

Once the spring opened, however, the movement was very rapid, and by May 12th wheat seeding was practically finished in the earlier parts of the province, while it continued for some days in the more retarded areas.

The soil was in condition to make an excellent seed-bed—with plenty of moisture below and warm sunshine overhead—and germination was hastened accordingly.

May, on the whole, was an excellent month. In a few districts the soil dried out somewhat, and there was a little damage from winds; but in most places there were sufficient local showers; and, altogether, soil drifting was a negligible factor. After the spring set in there was an entire absence of frosts, and growth was rapid. Very little re-seeding was necessary.

During May grasshoppers hatched in large numbers in certain areas, notably in the south-western corner of the province, and the menace continued to increase throughout May and June. Without doubt the crops in the infested areas would have been almost entirely destroyed had action not been taken to distribute poison bait in great quantities. During June a small army of men—government officers, municipal officers and individual farmers—were engaged wholly in grasshopper destruction. The Department of Agriculture supplied the materials for poisoning, and directed the work at strategic points; local men did the actual work of applying the mixture.

Cutworms did a little damage, but to rather a less extent than usual.

The weather of June was mostly very favorable, with nice showers almost everywhere, fair growth of crop and animals improving greatly from the thin condition in which they ended the winter. Toward the end of the month, however, the crops in a portion of the province began to suffer somewhat from lack of rains, and this condition increased rapidly as July came on.

By July 5th the earliest wheat fields were heading, and one week later saw quite a percentage of the early fields headed.

Local differences in the weather of early July account in very large measure for the difference between good crops in some places and poor crops in others. In an area stretching from Carberry into Saskatchewan, and extending north and south for several miles on each side of the C.P.R. main line, there was scarcely a drop of rain, and the heat became very trying on all vegetation. Between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, also, many places suffered from lack of rain; and such areas were scattered about over the province. Other places, however, received timely showers which kept the crop growing well; but, as was shown afterward, the heat, almost everywhere, prevented plumpness of head. Almost the entire province had good rains about July 20th, which were of inestimable value.

In mid-July a few localities, notably in Eastern Manitoba, were visited one night by a very slight frost—just enough to singe the very tenderest plants, but not enough to damage cereal crops.

Hail damage, on the whole, was light.

Toward the close of July rust began to show in the Red River Valley, and the area of damage widened during early August.

By August 1st fall rye cutting was nicely commenced; and right behind it came the wheat harvest, wheat cutting being general by August 10th, though north of the Riding Mountain the crop was a few days later. By August 18th 60 per cent. or more of the crop had been cut in a good deal of Southern Manitoba, and a little early threshing had been done.

The weather in August was very dry and hot, and the pastures suffered greatly. In the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba everything became so dry that fires, getting out of hand, burned over considerable areas of uncultivated land.

The drouth was broken in September, when there was a period of quite showery weather, which delayed threshing greatly. The temperature being high, some of the grain sprouted in the stook, and unthreshed grain was "bleached." These rains, however, relieved the extreme dryness of the soil, improved pastures wonderfully, made plowing much more satisfactory and helped the water supply.

October was a beautiful month and farmers made good progress with their work, with the result that threshing was finished in good time, and an unusual amount of fall plowing was done. Plowing was interrupted by snow in a few places during the last days of October, but continued throughout most of Manitoba until about November 5th.

From the standpoint of live stock feed, the autumn and early winter was exceedingly satisfactory. From the middle of September on there was excellent pasturage; the weather all through October was splendid for animals running out of doors, and they were able to pick up their own living until a later date than usual.

WEATHER RECORD FOR YEAR 1920—WINNIPEG

Temperatures (Fahrenheit)

Compiled by the Physics Department of Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

MONTH	1875-1920 Normal	1920 Mean	Maximum	Date	Minimum	Date
January	–2.98	–7.52	28	10th 11th	–45	23rd
February	– .95	3.04	34	7th	–31	14th 15th
March	15.05	14.30	50	23rd 24th	–30	5th
April	38.18	25.76	59	30th	– 2	3rd 4th
May	51.05	55.34	82	9th	22	1st
June	61.90	61.86	85	14th	34	3rd
July	65.90	65.66	89.5	27th	38	15th
August	63.04	68.73	97	15th	29.5	21st
September	53.77	59.12	86	14th	29.5	30th
October	41.02	48.20	86	8th	11	28th
November	21.40	22.62	50	6th	– 3	11th
December	6.34	9.12	34	1st	–26	27th 28th

Sunshine

Compiled by the Physics Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Month	Hours Normal	Hours 1920	Hours Possible	Per Cent. of Possible
January	111	95	267.8	35.50
February	137	107½	294.1	36.46
March	182	204½	369.5	55.34
April	204	235½	414	56.88
May	255	258	478	53.97
June	257	278½	489.2	56.72
July	280	324	492	65.86
August	257	306¼	447	68.51
September	176	214	378.1	56.60
October	127	200¼	332.7	60.34
November	94	75½	271.7	27.80
December	82	64	253.1	25.29
Totals	2,162	2,362¾	4,487	52.66

Precipitation in Inches

As recorded at Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. (Snow estimated on basis of 10 inches equal to 1 inch rainfall).

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Normal
January	.3	3.1	.64	1.15	.18	.53	.98
February	1.04	.7	.16	.24	.62	.59	.67
March	.20	2.0	.26	.78	.8	.44	1.21
April	1.34	.76	.48	1.45	.92	.625	1.44
May	1.35	2.87	.02	.84	1.88	1.95	1.87
June	3.10	3.68	1.58	3.49	4.65	3.45	3.59
July	1.33	4.34	2.20	1.91	4.14	.76	3.26
August	.4	1.54	2.19	2.82	2.52	1.45	2.05
September	3.7	2.02	1.25	.54	4.11	4.91	2.00
October	1.14	4.79	2.44	.86	.58	.26	1.33
November	1.8	.11	.22	1.22	2.31	1.24	1.14
December	.98	1.64	.94	.64	.21	.71	.75
Totals	16.68	27.55	12.38	15.94	22.92	16.92	20.29

THE FIELD CROPS

Under the heading "Seasonal Conditions," the influences which played upon the field crops have been pretty fully discussed. The yields of 1920 have been low; the principal causes being an alarming shortness of rainfall during early July, hot winds in mid-summer, and an amount of rust, which, though less than has prevailed in some years, yet seemed to be unexplainably great in relation to the type of weather that preceded the outbreak. Some damage was done by the grasshoppers, but this was not nearly so large a factor in reducing yields as the other influences named.

The lateness of seeding and the earliness of harvest, when taken together, go to mark the growing season of 1920 as being one of the shortest Manitoba has ever experienced. While such alacrity in crop growth is not entirely without its advantages, it is far from being ideal for the production of a full crop. Practically every cereal produced here is more robust in its yields under cooler weather conditions and with greater rainfall than characterized the growing season of 1920.

The percentage of threshing unfinished at the commencement of winter was negligible.

Many correspondents note an increase in the number of gas tractors being used on the farm.

Wheat—The late date at which seeding began, combined with the smallness of the amount of fall plowing done in 1919, owing to the early freeze-up, somewhat reduced the acreages sown to wheat. The crop, once sown, got a good start everywhere; but not in even a single crop reporting district did the average wheat out-turn for 1920 come up to the ten-year average for the province as a whole. Owing to the leanness of head, this year's wheat crop was a disappointment at the time of threshing.

There was more Western Wheat-stem Sawfly than usual; and farmers should inform themselves as to the habits of this insect. The average of 13.96 bushels per acre compares with an average of 17.07 bushels for the past ten years.

Practically all of the wheat grown in Manitoba is of the Marquis variety, but a small number of farmers here and there are beginning a trial of the Kubanka, a Durum or macaroni type of wheat.

Oats—The oat crop held its own with last year as to acreage, and the estimated yield is practically the same; but the yield per acre during both these years is away below the ten-year average. The average for Manitoba for the ten years, 1911 to 1920 inclusive, was 36.69 bushels per acre; this year it is 31.08 bushels.

Barley—There were some good barley crops in Manitoba, but the average for the whole province, though a little better than last year, was still low. The ten-year average is 25.71 bushels; this year's average is 21.08 bushels.

Rye—The year 1919 saw the high water mark so far in rye production in Manitoba. Following 1914 the acreage rapidly increased until 1919; but a considerable decline in acreage is shown in 1920. This probably has been due, at least to some extent, to winter losses of some fall rye crops a couple of years ago. But as the decline this year is in both spring and fall rye, it would seem as though the whole rye growing sentiment has declined somewhat with the cessation of the war and with a reduction of the abnormal demand for breadstuffs which it created. The yield per acre in 1920 is higher than in 1919, but not yet up to the average of other years.

Flax—The acreage in flax goes up and down in truly mercurial fashion. This year Manitoba had a larger flax acreage than during any year since 1912, when the record crop of 196,315 acres was planted. This year—the second highest on record—our flax sown amounted to 146,455 acres, which compares with 57,379 acres last year. Quite a lot of this year's flax, late sown as it was, fared badly, and the yield of 8.04 bushels per acre is away below the ten-year average of 10.69 bushels per acre.

Peas—This crop is grown only by an occasional farmer here and there; and information as to out-turns is very scrappy and unreliable.

Fodder Corn—The acreage in fodder corn is slightly increased over 1919, probably on account of the phenomenal success of this crop last year. A fairly good crop was cut this season, and there seems to be a general movement under way to enlarge the number of silos and introduce corn growing into our crop program in a more wholesale fashion.

Potatoes—The year 1920 was one of the poorest potato seasons Manitoba has ever known. Although there were areas where really heavy crops were produced—mostly districts where good rains came about the end of July, in August, or even as late as September in some cases—yet these were mostly in those areas where potatoes are not largely planted. On some farms the crop was not considered worth digging and many correspondents reported as low as 20 bushels per acre. The price was good, and many carloads of tubers were imported from outside Manitoba during the fall months.

The provincial average of 94 bushels this year compares with a ten-year average of 147.26 bushels.

Roots—Roots are very little grown, and 1920 was not a favorable season for those that were sown.

Grasses and Hay Crops—Hay reports vary greatly. Speaking generally, the year was a poor one for tame grasses, though some good crops were cut. Of wild hay some excellent cuts were taken from low lands; but upland hay was adversely affected by the dry weather. On the whole, there is an ample supply of winter fodder for live stock.

LIVE STOCK

The following comments have been prepared by the Live Stock Commissioner :

Horses—Shortage of feed early in 1920 made it difficult to keep horses up to standard. Particularly was this true in regard to colts, as farmers not only fed sparingly, but economized on bedding, which resulted in the loss of a number of animals, while those left were mostly poor in condition. These detriments have largely been removed this winter (1920-21), due to abundance of feed and bedding. Summer pasture was good, and horses were in good condition when stabling time came. Manitoba horses are very free from diseases, especially from contagious diseases. Horse breeding has been considerably curtailed, and many breeders are adopting the plan of producing one good colt instead of three fair ones. Thus we get the horse the market demands, which grade has met with a fairly brisk demand at prices ranging from $175.00 to $300.00 each. Present indications point to this demand keeping up.

Although tractors, drays and autos play their part, many firms continue to use the horse in preference. The ever-increasing and almost prohibitive price of oils, gasoline and auto accessories also increases the popularity of the horse.

The fact that the two horses from this Province exhibited at the International Exhibition, held in Chicago recently, stood near the top in the money, proves the quality and merit which our horses possess.

Many excellent sires have been imported during the year.

Cattle—The winter of 1919-20 proved equally as disastrous to cattle as to horses. Severe weather, along with the serious decline in prices, caused many farmers to dispose of their entire herds or make a considerable reduction—a step which they now regret. Good cattle are still bringing good prices, a condition which promises to continue. The decline in the price of grain has caused farmers to consider cattle feeding once more a profitable occupation.

Practically all cattle began this winter in good condition, pastures having been plentiful and nourishing. The unusually mild weather of this winter is causing stockmen to hold cattle that would otherwise have been sacrificed.

A campaign for the elimination of the inferior bull and his replacement by one of good breeding has and is being carried on by the Department. Efforts are also being made to have dehorning become universal (other than with pure breds), on account of the damage done to beef and hides by the horns.

No trouble or serious outbreak of contagious disease has been experienced.

The sowing of special feeds, such as rye, sweet clover and brome grasses for summer feed, is on the increase. Sunflowers have been added to corn, peas and oats for silage, which is considered a very excellent and succulent food, not only for dairy cattle, but for beef cattle as well. The silo is rapidly gaining favor.

Total receipts of cattle at the Winnipeg terminal stock yards for 1920 (from all sources) were 348,548 head, against 367,944 in 1919.

Sheep—Many sheep came through the winter of 1919-20 in very poor condition, owing to feed and bedding shortage. In no other country, according to our information, are the sheep more healthy. During the year a few rams and ewes have been imported from the British Isles, and our own breeders have been able largely to supply the demand. The serious decline in the price of wool resulted in many of our farmers disposing of their flocks, and in other cases they reduced them. This is to be regretted, as there are many reasons why sheep should be kept. Good lambs are worth from 9c to 12c per pound. Sheep should be kept on every farm to assist in keeping down weeds, also as a preventive of soil drifting. The feeding of screenings to sheep and lambs will be found exceedingly profitable, as this feed can be purchased at a reasonable figure.

Total receipts of sheep at the Winnipeg stock yards for 1920 (from all sources) were 65,960 head, against 53,372 in 1919.

Swine—The hog industry has undergone a serious setback, chiefly because of the high price of feed. The desire to reduce labor, also the shortage of help, have seriously affected live stock production.

Total swine receipts at the Winnipeg Stock Yards from all sources for 1920 were 146,732, compared with 268,628 in 1919; 362,675 in 1918, and 372,168 in 1917. The situation will be readily gathered from these figures, especially taking into consideration the fact that our prices ruled, and continue to rule from 3c to 4½c higher than those of Chicago.

The shortage of pork products is such that large quantities are being brought from the United States. Many farms today are without even one pig. The outlook for prices is good when compared with present and prospective prices of grains and other products.

The pasturing of hogs is gaining acknowledgement as absolutely essential to success. Sweet clover, alfalfa, rape, barley, etc., are used chiefly. Our most successful producers are sowing three or four of these feeds in separate plots, to be fed alternately. Grains fed in this way give the best results.

The superiority of Manitoba bacon hogs was clearly established in the recent winnings in continental competition at the International Exhibition just held in Chicago. The Animal Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, in co-operation with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, sent twenty-four hogs to compete, and won 11 first prizes, 7 second prizes, 4 third prizes, 2 fourth prizes, 1 fifth prize, and 3 championships.

AVERAGE PRICES OF ALL GRADES OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP, WINNIPEG (ST. BONIFACE) STOCKYARDS, FOR 1920, 1919, 1918 AND 1917

Cattle—	1920	1919	1918	1917
Heavy Steers, over 1,200 lbs.	$10.00	$11.35	$12.95	$ 9.83
Butcher Steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., Good	10.05	11.15	12.47	9.28
Butcher Steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., Common	6.71	9.70	10.27	8.04
Butcher Steers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., Good	9.80	9.80	11.24	8.59
Butcher Steers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., Common	6.25	7.25	9.32	7.21
Butcher Heifers, Good	9.85	9.55	10.47	8.64
Butcher Heifers, Fair	6.40	8.18	9.14	7.61
Butcher Heifers, Common	4.97	6.25	7.82	6.56
Butcher Cows, Good	7.90	9.83	8.96	7.89
Butcher Cows, Fair	5.90	7.21	7.23	6.34
Bulls, Good	6.18	7.01	8.48	6.91
Bulls, Common	4.93	6.23	7.04	5.92
Canners	3.64	4.87	5.21	4.50
Oxen	6.32	7.24	7.85	7.29
Veal Calves, Beef	8.45	9.56	10.02	8.78
Grass Calves, Good	6.22	....	6.70	....
Grass Calves, Fair	5.37	....	....	....
Stockers, 450 to 800, Good	....	8.37	8.29	7.19
Stockers, 450 to 800, Fair	....	6.60	7.20	6.19
Feeders, 800 to 1,100, Good	8.40	10.05	9.92	8.56
Feeders, 800 to 1,100, Fair	6.50	8.24	7.92	7.73
Hogs—				
Selects	18.20	18.37	18.59	15.32
Heavies	16.40	15.81	15.64	13.00
Lights	16.01	15.55	16.30	13.75
Sows	13.90	15.26	15.10	12.25
Stags	11.90	11.21	12.38	9.68
Sheep—				
Lambs, Good	11.04	12.63	15.48	14.15
Lambs, Common	6.95	9.82	12.50	11.49
Sheep, Heavy	7.30	9.26	12.98	11.19
Sheep, Light	4.90	6.79	10.60	8.28

NUMBER OF ANIMALS RECEIVED FROM STATIONS IN MANITOBA AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE, DURING 1920 AND 1919

	Horses		Cattle		Sheep		Swine	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Jan.	134	38	6,408	6,346	3,191	365	16,077	19,107
Feb.....	77	76	3,649	5,273	1,277	350	8,918	17,631
Mar.	164	49	5,616	5,223	573	575	9,715	13,029
April	45	114	6,033	6,179	176	162	6,544	12,079
May	42	35	6,115	3,479	295	464	8,219	5,894
June	28	47	5,366	2,100	1,805	529	9,396	10,185
July	49	36	8,681	5,172	2,433	2,057	9,559	13,517
Aug.	80	35	15,330	11,598	6,240	3,484	4,641	4,951
Sept.	40	283	27,306	11,230	9,969	6,092	4,242	2,636
Oct.	56	62	28,474	29,591	12,393	12,654	6,802	8,563
Nov.	108	37	27,490	16,907	7,640	5,119	9,418	11,708
Dec.	153	264	5,705	7,421	5,146	2,784	7,800	13,462
Total....	976	1,076	146,173	110,519	51,138	34,635	101,331	132,762

WOOL

The wool market of 1920 has been in an exceedingly unsettled condition, and much of the year's clip is still unsold. Prices have declined considerably, and the demand for low-grade wool has been especially unsatisfactory. It is not possible to know, or even to estimate safely, what the ultimate selling price for the year will be. As in past years, much of the Manitoba clip was consigned for co-operative selling. Manitoba's wool production may be estimated conservatively at 570,000 pounds.

DAIRYING

The following review of the dairy situation has been prepared by the Dairy Commissioner :

"The year 1920 has not been favorable for dairying; and more than a full share of adversities were met. Last winter was cold, the spring was late, and feed was very scarce. Because of these facts many cows went to pasture in a thin condition, and these were very slow in attaining their maximum summer production.

"Last winter's high price of hay and grain caused many farmers to dispose of their cows and sell their feed. The cost of production was undoubtedly exceedingly high last winter, and although prices of dairy products seemed to the consumer almost prohibitive, yet the dairy farmer has actually been working on a much smaller margin than in years past. The price of dairy products did not increase to nearly the same extent as the price of feeds and labor. While this has checked the progress of dairying in 1920, yet the production shows only a slight reduction as compared with that of 1919, which shows that the dairy industry is in a really strong position.

"The supplying of milk for the Winnipeg trade is now quite a large item in the Manitoba dairy industry. In this a gradual change is occurring. A few years ago the greatest part of the milk used in Winnipeg was produced within a radius of twelve miles of the centre of Winnipeg, on farms of from one to five acres. These dairymen are being gradually eliminated; some of them are moving farther out to larger farms with more pasturage. With the reduction of small dairymen making their own deliveries, the large milk distributing companies, with ever-growing demands upon them, are reaching out farther into the country for their supplies; and the natural place to go is to the better developed dairy districts, where cheese factories and creameries have existed. Several cheese factories have been closed, and their places taken by stations receiving milk for the city trade.

"About 25,000 Manitoba farmers are now engaged in dairying to some extent. From 900 to 1,000 ship milk to Winnipeg during the winter and about 500 during the summer. About 1,500 ship sweet cream to the city for domestic use, and the other 22,500 market their surplus product in the shape of cream for buttermaking to one or more of the 53 creameries in Manitoba.

"Our creamery butter found new outside markets this year. While much of it was sold to Canadian buyers, both east and west, large quantities went to such U.S. cities as Chicago and New York, also to European countries. The type of butter our creameries are making is well suited to this export trade. This is important, as no doubt the surplus dairy products of our province will go on the market in the form of creamery butter. The majority of our creamery operators have equipped themselves to manufacture a class of creamery butter with good keeping qualities—a type of butter that the trade can handle with confidence.

"The following table gives the estimated quantities, average prices, and values of milk and milk products produced during the year 1920 :

Product	Pounds	Price	Total Value
Creamery Butter	7,666,802	55c	$ 4,216,741.10
Dairy Butter	9,540,281	43c	4,102,320.83
Cheese	226,229	27c	61,081.83
Total	17,433,312		$ 8,380,143.76
Milk....	153,254,342	3.9c	5,976,919.33
Sweet Cream in lbs. Butter Fat	2,512,354	63c	1,582,783.02
			$15,939,846.11

"**Note**—While the amount of creamery butter can be computed with a considerable degree of accuracy, the estimate regarding some of the other dairy products —notably, dairy butter—has to be an approximation only, conclusive information being entirely unavailable."

POULTRY

The total number of each kind of poultry kept on the farms is calculated from reports given in mid-summer by the farmers direct. A slight addition was made, in the case of hens, to cover the numbers kept by the urban population. The estimated totals (all ages of poultry included), as at mid-summer, are as follows :

	1920	1919		1920	1919
Hens	3,100,000	2,429,908	Geese..	64,500	61,025
Turkeys.. ..	145,000	157,518	Ducks..	64,000	82,715

Eggs—No definite figures as to the numbers of eggs actually produced are obtainable; but on the basis of the above figures, we estimate that the egg production of Manitoba during 1920 should approximate 10,000,000 dozens, worth to the producers at least $4,000,000.

Poultry for Killing—The value of poultry for killing during 1920, in addition to maintaining the present size of flocks, may be estimated at the following figures :

Turkeys, 70,000 at $3.50 each	$ 235,000
Chickens and Fowls, 1,200,000 at 80c each	960,000
Geese, 36,000 at $2.00 each	72,000
Ducks, 32,000 at $1.00 each	32,000
Total	$1,299,000

To the above may be added the following comments on the poultry situation from the Poultry Department of Manitoba Agricultural College :

"The extremely cold and long continued winter put a serious check on egg production during the first three months of 1920. It was not until late in April that production came anywhere near to normal. Ordinarily winter egg production should show a decided increase early in February with a general increase following until the high water mark is reached early in May. This year, with the abnormal weather conditions, production was retarded so much that the peak was not reached till well on in June.

"These unfavorable conditions were strongly reflected in the early hatching work, as well as having a marked effect on the entire season's hatch. Complaints of low fertility and poor hatching were very general. From the standpoint of hatches, the season certainly was a good deal below the average. As a consequence, hatching was carried later into the summer than usual.

"While there were larger numbers of late hatched chickens than usual, the situation was saved by an open and mild fall. The redeeming feature of this was that it gave the late hatched chickens a good chance to grow and mature before the weather became cold. This has put the crop of spring chickens in just as good shape, if not a little better, than in an average season.

"The demand for eggs for hatching was very keen. There was an exceptionally strong demand also for baby chicks, and many thousands of dollars worth of orders were delayed weeks in filling, and many more turned down altogether. Breeding stock, if anything, was in more demand than in other years.

"Dealers report about the same condition in the egg trade as in the previous season. The movement of carload lots of eggs out of Winnipeg is becoming quite a feature of the Manitoba egg trade. Dealers generally are also taking a keener interest in bringing about an improvement in the farm eggs. They, with the farmers, are anxious to see better marketing facilities, and practically all of them are ready to co-operate to this end.

"In market poultry, conditions seem to show considerable improvement. Wholesale houses and retail stores report a better class of market poultry coming in this fall than ever before in the history of the poultry business.

"Ducks and geese are just about holding their own, but the demand is as keen as ever. In turkeys there are more than last year. The season was very favorable for this branch of poultry keeping.

"The signs of the times seem to be that the farmers of Manitoba are beginning to see the possibilities of poultry keeping on the farm. The mongrel or barnyard flocks are gradually being improved by the use of pure-bred males, or displaced entirely by a flock of pure-breds. Better houses are being built, and better methods of feeding and rearing are being followed. Prevention and control of poultry diseases is also receiving far more attention. All these things are being reflected in the quality, finish and condition of the crop of spring chickens going on the market and the class of pullets in the farm flocks today."

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The following comments have been prepared by the Horticultural Department of Manitoba Agricultural College :

In the Red River Valley the season of 1920 was a fairly satisfactory one from a horticultural standpoint. The early part of the season, which was moderately moist, permitted the preparation of a very satisfactory seed bed, which insured good germination of garden seeds. This period of moisture was succeeded by a fairly prolonged drouth period. Good cultivation, where given, reduced the results of the drouth. September being showery, garden crops had sufficient moisture to bring them to a fairly good state of maturity.

The results with improved fruits were very good; all small fruits, including June and Everbearing strawberries, black and red currants and raspberries, bore particularly well, while such tree fruits as native and improved varieties of plums, crabs and standard apples bore fruit of good quality and abundant in yield. At the Manitoba Agricultural College the crop of small fruits was particularly heavy, something like 1,400 quarts of currants and raspberries being gathered. The native plums, which yielded so well during 1919, gave another yield of fruit of excellent quality in 1920. Many of these trees produced fruit of particularly good quality and demonstrated that there are many distinct types in our native fruits. A splendid exhibit of Manitoba fruit, particularly apples and plums, was shown at the Winnipeg Garden Show.

The 1920 vegetable yields were quite satisfactory, although the drouth during midsummer reduced considerably the yield of many early maturing vegetables. The general quality, however, was very good. Use of a better class of seed and improved cultural methods have done a great deal to improve the general quality of vegetables grown in Manitoba.

Improvement work previously started in potatoes was continued during 1920. One carload of certified disease-free Irish Cobblers was imported by the Virden Agricultural Society and distributed to its members. The dry summer there, however, prevented production of a heavy yield from this selected seed. The results in general were satisfactory, and those who grew Cobbler potatoes from selected seed were convinced of the advantage of using seed potatoes of the very best quality. The Manitoba Agricultural College also procured about 125 bushels of this certified seed, a portion of which was planted on the college grounds. About 500 bushels of certified seed potatoes were produced under very careful inspection for disease and mixture and a part of the product was sold to other growers. The Early Ohio, Beauty of Hebron, Irish Cobbler and Green

Mountain types of potatoes, especially recommended two years ago, are still recommended as being the best for Manitoba.

HONEY

(Approximate Estimate Only).

The 1920 honey crop was comparatively light, due to the dryness of the summer. The number of hives is estimated approximately at 2,500 colonies, while the production of honey would average 60 pounds per colony, or a total production of 150,000 pounds. The price for which honey was sold this year averaged about 35 cents per pound.

LABOR AND WAGES

During all the early part of 1920 wages were very high—even higher than during any of the war period or 1919—and farmers refrained, so far as possible, from engaging men, except such as they considered absolutely necessary. The very close of the year seemed to see the commencement of a turning of the tide.

AVERAGE YIELD FOR TEN YEARS (1911-1920)

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
17.07 bus. per acre	36.69 bus. per acre	25.71 bus. per acre	10.69 bus. per acre

Potatoes	Fall Rye (7 years only)	Spring Rye (7 years only)
147.26 bus. per acre	17.25 bus. per acre	17.13 bus. per acre

PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS 1920 AND 1919

	1920			1919		
	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average (Bushels)	Total Yield (Bushels)	Area in Crop (Acres)	Average (Bushels)	Total Yield (Bushels)
Wheat	2,687,500	13.96	37,542,000	2,862,383	14.3	40,975,280
Oats....	1,855,000	31.08	57,657,000	1,826,366	31.6	57,698,014
Barley	831,000	21.08	17,520,000	855,048	20.1	17,149,425
Flax....	143,965	8.04	1,157,800	55,679	9.3	520,303
Rye (Fall)..	60,521	16.47	996,900	138,726	14.1	1,957,983
Rye (Spring)	88,081	15	1,321,700	158,463	13.5	2,132,407
Potatoes	36,200	94	3,410,000	38,410	130.	5,287,480

*To be absolutely correct, the decimal fractions indicating averages should be extended in all these tables, but this would be impracticable.

WHEAT—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western.. ..	518,948	518,000	15.52	8,044,000
South Western.. ..	754,243	740,000	9.68	7,165,000
North Central..	391,785	391,500	16.76	6,562,000
South Central	752,869	751,000	15.53	11,670,000
Eastern..	287,777	287,000	14.28	4,101,000
Total..	2,705,622	2,687,500	13.96	37,542,000

OATS—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western.. ..	548,877	545.000	33.8	18,525,000
South Western.. ..	409,995	400,000	21.01	8,405,000
North Central.. ..	275,764	274,000	33.96	9,307,000
South Central	392,431	391,000	32.11	12,656,000
Eastern..	246,887	245,000	35.77	8,764,000
Total..	1,873,954	1,855,000	31.08	57,657,000

BARLEY—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western.. ..	160,643	160,000	21.83	3,494,000
South Western.. ..	137,780	134,000	14.39	1,929,000
North Central	129,180	129,000	23.03	2,971,000
South Central	261,209	260,000	23.1	6,008,000
Eastern..	150,266	148,000	21.06	3,118,000
Total..	839,078	831,000	21.08	17,520,000

FLAX—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western.. ..	7,686	7,600	8.09	61,500
South Western.. ..	20,884	20,000	6.58	131,600
North Central	17,865	17,865	9.	160,800
South Central	66,248	65,500	8.59	563,100
Eastern..	33,772	33,000	7.29	240,800
Total	146,455	143,965	8.04	1,157,800

FALL RYE—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western.. ..	3,020	3,020	17.2	51,900
South Western.. ..	15,218	15,218	14.45	220,000
North Central	6,331	6,331	15.3	97,000
South Central	25,758	25,758	17.5	450,800
Eastern..	10,194	10,194	17.4	177,200
Total..	60,521	60,521	16.47	996,900

SPRING RYE—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western.. ..	11,701	11,701	15.4	180,100
South Western.. ..	23,482	23,482	12.05	283,100
North Central	14,607	14,607	15.22	222,300
South Central	30,926	30,926	17.5	541,200
Eastern..	7,365	7,365	12.9	95,000
Total	88,081	88,081	15.	1,321,700

PEAS—According to Crop Reporting Districts

Too few correspondents report on pea yields to make these figures as to out-turns entirely conclusive.

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western.. ..	800	800	16.	12,800
South Western.. ..	393	393	15.	5,900
North Central	478	478	20.	9,600
South Central	766	766	15.	11,500
Eastern..	1,725	1,725	13.	22,400
Total..	4,162	4,162	15.	62,200

POTATOES—According to Crop Reporting Districts

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western.. ..	7,300	7,300	113	824,900
South Western.. ..	3,400	3,300	93	306,000
North Central	6,200	6,000	98	589,000
South Central	4,100	4,100	104	426,100
Eastern..	16,000	15,500	81	1,264,000
Total..	37,000	36,200	94	3,410,000

ROOTS—According to Crop Reporting Districts

Yield of roots not widely reported on by correspondents.

District	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Average Yield (Bushels) on Basis of Crop Harvested	Total Yield (Bushels)
North Western.. ..	840	840	185	155,400
South Western.. ..	317	317	148	46,900
North Central	1,404	1,404	102	143,200
South Central	2,636	2,636	175	461,300
Eastern..	2,207	2,207	122	269,200
Total..	7,404	7,404	145.32	1,076,000

FORAGE CROPS—According to Crop Reporting Districts

Entirely dependable figures as to forage crops seem to be impossible to obtain. The acreages shown are not supposed to include wild hay. Many crop correspondents fail to report on forage crop yields. These tables, however, are worked out on the basis of all apparently reliable data furnished.

District	Fodder Corn Area in Crop (Acres)	Fodder Corn Average Yield (Tons)	Fodder Corn Total Yield (Tons)	Timothy Area in Crop (Acres)	Timothy Average Yield (Tons)	Timothy Total Yield (Tons)	Clover Area in Crop (Acres)	Clover Average Yield (Tons)	Clover Total Yield (Tons)
North Western....	2,101	5.	10,500	16,925	1.5	25,380	569	1.8	1,020
South Western	5,496	3.5	19,200	2,167	1.3	2,820	1,049	1.7	1,800
North Central....	1,766	5.8	10,200	7,638	1.8	13,740	506	2.	1,000
South Central	4,321	4.8	20,700	36,566	1.2	43,890	624	1.5	940
Eastern	3,358	4.1	13,800	33,830	1.5	50,730	5,506	1.7	9,350
Total....	17,042	4.4	74,400	97,126	1.4	136,560	8,254	1.7	14,110

District	Brome Grass Area in Crop (Acres)	Brome Grass Average Yield (Tons)	Brome Grass Total Yield (Tons)	Rye Grass Area in Crop (Acres)	Rye Grass Average Yield (Tons)	Rye Grass Total Yield (Tons)	Alfalfa Area in Crop (Acres)	Alfalfa Average Yield (Tons)	Alfalfa Total Yield (Tons)
North Western....	4,476	1.5	6,700	2,014	1.6	3,200	680	2.	1,360
South Western	14,587	1.5	21,900	5,483	1.4	7,680	403	1.4	560
North Central	9,197	1.9	17,470	3,943	1.8	7,090	456	2.1	960
South Central	39,211	1.6	62,750	8,149	1.4	11,420	638	2.4	1,530
Eastern	10,672	1.5	16,000	5,400	1.3	7,020	1,502	2.	3,000
Total....	78,143	1.6	124,820	24,989	1.4	36,410	3,679	2.	7,410

LAND PREPARED FOR CROP OF 1921

While many reports were received on this question, the information was not always considered reliable. The figures published, however, are considered a fairly close approximation.

District	Breaking Acres	Summer Fallow Acres	Fall Plowing Acres
North Western	34,000	290,000	450,000
South Western	6,200	475,000	490,000
North Central	45,000	125,000	450,000
South Central	48,000	370,000	950,000
Eastern	55,000	150,000	390,000
Total	188,200	1,410,000	2,730,000

DAMAGE BY HAIL

(As correspondents in many townships failed to report on hail damage, it is impossible to know with any degree of accuracy how many acres were hit. The following figures, however, are worked out so as to cover the province on the basis of such returns as were made. They are not to be considered as better than a rough approximation.

District	Crop Totally Destroyed Acres	Crop Partially Destroyed Acres
North Western	7,500	22,000
South Western	2,000	10,000
North Central	(No total loss reported)	2,500
South Central	1,500	7,000
Eastern	(No total loss reported)	3,500
Total	11,000	45,000

LIVE STOCK—According to Crop Reporting Districts

(June Estimate)

District	Horses (All Ages)	Cattle (All Ages)	Sheep (All Ages)	Swine (All Ages)
North Western	87,412	174,423	16,911	42,953
South Western	73,249	123,436	28,237	31,579
North Central..	61,946	166,164	29,714	34,361
South Central..	76,106	126,896	38,118	58,339
Eastern..	57,915	167,055	43,736	45,310
Total	356,628	757,974	156,716	212,542

HORSES—Divided into Classes

(June Estimate)

District	Stallions 2 Years and Over	Mares 2 Years and Over	Geldings 2 Years and Over	Colts and Fillies Under 2 Years	All Horses
North Western..	411	38,870	34,026	14,105	87,412
South Western	300	32,121	28,544	12,284	73,249
North Central	209	27,621	24,684	9,432	61,946
South Central	315	33,889	30,438	11,464	76,106
Eastern..	265	25,613	23,554	8,483	57,915
Total	1,500	158,114	141,246	55,768	356,628

CATTLE—Divided into Classes

(June Estimate)

District	Bulls For Breeding	Milch Cows	Calves Under One Year	Steers 2 Yrs. Old and Over	All Other Cattle	Total Cattle
North Western	3,595	45,515	41,966	20,793	62,554	174,423
South Western	2,612	28,897	28,664	13,841	49,422	123,436
North Central	3,180	48,993	38,134	19,248	56,609	166,164
South Central	3,147	35,583	30,911	13,520	43,735	126,896
Eastern	4,200	62,797	37,597	16,367	46,094	167,055
Total	16,734	221,785	177,272	83,769	258,414	757,974

POULTRY OWNED

June Estimate—All ages of poultry counted as at date of report.

Because so many flocks are owned in towns, these figures are approximate only. They include an approximated addition to cover town flocks.

District	Hens	Turkeys	Geese	Ducks
North Western	700,000	24,000	13,000	16,000
South Western	500,000	36,000	6,200	9,000
North Central	550,000	24,000	10,000	9,000
South Central	700,000	37,000	13,300	15,000
Eastern	650,000	24,000	22,000	15,000
Total	3,100,000	145,000	64,500	64,000

MISCELLANEOUS

In this table the figures representing crops unthreshed and land values are based on a large number of returns of a definite nature. The returns regarding value of buildings were much less satisfactory, but the figures presented herewith are based on such returns as seemed to be approximately reliable.

District	Percentage of Crop Unthreshed	Value of Buildings Erected (Rural Only)	Avg. Price Cultivated Land Per Acre	Price Wild Land Per Acre
North Western	Less than 1%	$1,250,000	$38.95	$21.55
South Western	None	490,000	32.55	15.70
North Central	Less than 1%	1,000,000	34.00	16.80
South Central	None	1,850,000	51.00	29.10
Eastern	None	1,050,000	41.40	22.85
Total		$5,640,000		

FARM HELP AND WAGES—Males

Almost every correspondent reported as to wages paid, and these figures should be almost accurate. Less certainty characterized the reports as to numbers of persons employed.

District	Employed During Summer	Average Wages Per Month Summer	Employed During Harvest and Fall	Average Wages Harvest and Fall Per Month	Average Wages Harvest and Fall Per Day
North Western	4,700	$71.30	8,600	$98.70	$ 5.80
South Western	3,100	72.80	6,100	98.30	5.95
North Central	2,400	65.50	4,600	86.20	5.70
South Central	3,700	68.70	10,000	98.10	5.70
Eastern	2,100	71.40	5,100	95.50	5.40
Total	16,000		34,400		

FARM HELP AND WAGES—Domestics

Reports on this matter not very full.

District	Number Employed	Average Wages Per Month
North Western	1,300	$32.35
South Western	800	33.10
North Central	650	33.80
South Central	1,150	35.00
Eastern	500	33.70
Total	4,400	

CREAMERIES OPERATING DURING 1920

Name of Creamery	Secretary	Address
Brandon Creamery and Supply Co.	L. H. McDormon	Brandon
Belmont	J. J. Castell	Belmont
Beausejour	D. Greenburg	Beausejour
Cartwright	Geo. Matheson	Cartwright
Crescent (Carman)	C. R. Whatford	Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg
Crescent (Dauphin)	C. R. Whatford	Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg
Crescent (Killarney)	C. R. Whatford	Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg
Crescent (Swan River)	C. R. Whatford	Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg
Crescent (Winnipeg)	E. Diamond	Crescent Pure Milk Co., Winnipeg
Crescent (Vita)	C. R. Whatford	Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg
Crescent (Brandon)	F. Ryles	Brandon
Co-operative, Eriks.	Miss Nora Mills	Eriksdale
Canadian Packing Co.	A. P. McLean	James & Louise, Winnipeg
Carberry	E. P. Finlay	Carberry
City Dairy Co.	B. Fratkin	Winnipeg
Dominion (Winnipeg)	L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Dominion (Ashern)	L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Dominion (Dauphin)	L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Dominion (Winkler)	L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Dominion (Inwood)	L. A. Young	425 Ross Ave., Winnipeg
Eatonia	W. Wakefield	T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg
Elkhorn	B. T. Axelson	Elkhorn
Erickson	S. Christianson	Erickson
Ethelbert	T. Bodnar	Ethelbert
Fisher Branch	Elias Cuipak	Fisher Branch
Golden Star	M. Katz	97 Lusted St., Winnipeg
Holland (Winnipeg)	John Van Winkelen	740 Logan Ave., Winnipeg

Name of Creamery	Secretary	Address
Holland (Gilbert Plns.)	John Van Winkelen	740 Logan Ave., Winnipeg
Holland (Manitou)	John Van Winkelen	740 Logan Ave., Winnipeg
Holland (Somerset)	John Van Winkelen	740 Logan Ave., Winnipeg
Holland (Virden)	John Van Winkelen	740 Logan Ave., Winnipeg
Hartney	James M. Fry	Hartney
Manitoba	Alex. McKay	846 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg
Maple Leaf	V. S. Johnson	Lundar
Miami	T. H. Rumbal	Miami
Melita	W. Wakefield	T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg
Morden	R. B. McKennitt	Morden
Notre Dame de Lourdes	C. Gaudette	St. Boniface Creamery Co., St. Boniface
Neepawa	E. P. Boyle	Neepawa
North Star	I. Ingaldson	Arborg
Narcisse	S. Greenburg	Narcisse
Peerless	M. McKinnon	Portage la Prairie
Rossburn	D. Hough	Rossburn
Rapid City	W. Wakefield	T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg
Russell	A. G. P. Smellie	Russell
St. Boniface	C. Gaudette	St. Boniface, Man.
St. Claude	C. Gaudette	St. Boniface, Man.
Ste. Rose	L. Maillard	Ste. Rose du Lac
Shoal Lake	J. R. Nesbitt	Shoal Lake
Shellmouth	L. Langford	Shellmouth
Souris	J. W. Breakey	Souris
Tungeland	John Tungeland	Brandon
Winnipegosis	W. M. Ketcheson	Winnipegosis

CHEESE FACTORIES OPERATING DURING 1920

St. Pierre Centre	B. Deschenes	St. Pierre
St. Malo	W. E. Clement	St. Malo
St. Cuthbert	E. Dubois	Lorette
St. Genevieve	A. W. Dumaine	Saltel
Steinbach	W. H. Reimer	Steinbach

MILK-RECEIVING STATIONS OPERATING DURING 1920

Clandeboye Letellier Oak Island Giroux La Broquerie
Otterburne St. Pierre.

COMPARATIVE TABLES

The following tables for convenient reference give the acreage, average yield, and total yields of wheats, oats, barley and flax for the last ten years, and rye for the last seven years.

WHEAT

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1911	3,339,072	18.3	61,058,786
1912	2,823,362	20.7	58,433,579
1913	3,141,218	20.0	62,755,455
1914	3,366,200	15.5	52,491,879
1915	3,664,281	26.4	96,662,912
1916	2,994,529	10.16	30,439,600
1917	2,853,362	14.9	42,689,061
1918	2,917,384	16.5	48,142,062
1919	2,862,383	14.3	40,975,280
1920	2,687,500	13.96	37,542,000

OATS

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1911	1,628,562	45.3	73,786,683
1912	1,939,982	46.0	87,190,677
1913	1,939,723	42.0	81,410,174
1914	2,064,114	30.0	62,034,668
1915	2,121,845	47.7	101,077,991
1916	2,062,411	32.8	67,729,922
1917	2,230,005	28.4	63,372,832
1918	1,694,072	32.1	54,473,483
1919	1,826,366	31.6	57,698,014
1920	1,855,000	31.08	57,657,000

BARLEY

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1911	759,977	31.5	23,999,239
1912	962,928	35.1	33,795,191
1913	1,153,834	28.6	33,014,693
1914	1,187,136	20.0	23,866,098
1915	1,039,849	34.0	35,423,495
1916	1,153,660	20.9	24,116,141
1917	1,270,724	20.4	26,014,948
1918	1,093,129	25.5	27,963,390
1919	855,000	20.1	17,149,425
1920	831,000	21.08	17,520,000

FLAX

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1911	85,036	14.0	1,205,727
1912	196,315	13.6	2,671,729
1913	115,054	11.3	1,301,278
1914	100,191	10.0	1,001,910
1915	64,863	11.4	739,808
1916	55,608	10.5	587,635
1917	63,605	8.6	552,309
1918	106,635	10.2	1,090,994
1919	55,679	9.3	520,303
1920	143,965	8.04	1,157,800

RYE—Seven Years

Kind of Rye	Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
Fall and Spring Combined....	1914	10,138	17.	172,326
Fall and Spring Combined....	1915	16,699	21.8	364,572
Fall and Spring Combined....	1916	32,559	19.4	633,371
Fall Rye....	1917	54,747	15.8	866,845
Spring Rye....	1917	25,866	16.6	429,472
Fall Rye....	1918	114,139	16.2	1,855,294
Spring Rye....	1918	124,780	16.6	2,080,398
Fall Rye	1919	138,726	14.1	1,957,983
Spring Rye....	1919	158,463	13.5	2,132,407
Fall Rye	1920	60,521	16.47	996,900
Spring Rye	1920	88,081	15.	1,321,700

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DOMINION GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE

The table below has been prepared and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It presents some estimates not included in the Provincial figures. Also a few slight variations from Provincial figures may be noted. The Dominion Statistician, for instance, has estimated yields on the basis of acreage sown; the Provincial figures are on the basis of acres harvested. A few other slight variations also appear.

Area, Yield and Value of Field Crops in Manitoba, 1920

Crop	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Basis of Crop Sown Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Weight Per Measured Bus.—Lbs.	Avg. Price Per Bus.	Total Value
Wheat	2,705,622	13.90	37,542,000	59.56	$1.83	$68,769,000
Oats	1,873,954	30.75	57,657,000	34.89	.56	32,007,000
Barley	839,078	21.00	17,520,000	46.31	.80	13,988,000
Rye	148,602	15.50	2,318,600	54.91	1.35	3,140,100
Peas	4,162	15.00	62,200	60.00	1.10	68,400
Mixed Grains	28,800	21.25	612,000	43.50	1.87	1,144,000
Flax	146,455	7.90	1,157,800	54.66	2.25	2,587,700
Potatoes	37,000	92.25	3,410,000	....	1.36	4,733,300
Turnips, Etc.	7,404	145.32	1,076,000	....	.93	1,005,100
		Tons	Tons		Per Ton	
Hay and Clover	208,512	1.50	311,900	....	16.00	4,968,900
Fodder Corn	17,042	4.40	74,400	....	19.00	1,412,000
Alfalfa....	3,679	2.00	7,410	....	22.45	166,400